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## BEEST IN TTHAR WORLD



HIS Nursery offers the largest and best collection of Trees, Shrubs and Plants in the world. The largest, because it offers the products of the leading nurseries of America, Europe and Japan; the best, because, in addition to its specialties which it grows, expert knowledge is used in selecting stock in the best nurseries. This business, established 2I years, has given such satisfaction that there are but few nurserymen and plantsmen who handle so great a variety or quantity of stock.

Our business is a unique one. As growers, we grow only specialties, and endeavor to grow these better than they can be obtained elsewhere. When anything else is ordered, we buy it direct from the very best grower of that particular tree, shrub or plant, wherever he may be found, in America, Europe or Japan. By combining the orders of a great many, we obtain very low prices, and give our customers the benefit by charging only a moderate profit for our services. In connection with our offrce, we have extensive Experimental Grounds, in which alI novelties, rarities and standard varieties are tested. To avoid misunderstandings, customers are requested to read the terms on second page before ordering. J. WILERINSOM RIILIOTM

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## Terms of Payment

Our terms of payment are invariably cash on delivery; which does not mean that we ship C. O. D., as we will not do so under any circumstances. We deliver the goods and mail bills at the same time, and expect payment within a few days. People unknown to us will please send references with their order.

## NO AGENTS EMPLOYED

It has been reported to us that swindlers have represented themselves as our agents in various parts of the country. We employ no agents whatever, but do an EXCLUSIVELY RETAIL BUSINESS DIRECT WITH OUR CUSTOMERS.

## PRICES

Prices in this list are made subject to stock offered being unsold when ordered.

## GUARANTEES

Wc guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first-class, true to name, and delivered in good eondition when shipped by express, and will replace free any stock spoiled in transit. STOCK SHIPPED BY FREIGHT IS AT THE PURCHASER'S RISK.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO GROW, OR RESULTS IN ANY WAY. NO COMPLAINT WILL BE ENTERTAINED THAT IS NOT MADE IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF STOCK.

There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture-all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

A Catalogue as comprehensive as this must of necessity offer some varieties of difficult culture, and, when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge nceded for their culture. Successful gardening requires knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we eannot supply, but we shall be glad to make selections of the "can't-be-killed" class of plants for people who wish them.

## PARCEL POST

There is a general impression that Pareel-Post ratcs of postage apply to nurscry stock. This is not so. The postage rate on shrubs, plants, bulbs and seeds is one cent for two ounces, regardless of the distance, and, except for very small packages or very long distances, express rates are cheaper.

## SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Please give explicit shipping directions, stating whether stock is to be shipped by freight or express, and by what routc. Early orders for trees, shrubs and bulbs can be generally shipped safely by freight, but shipments will be sent by freight at the risk of the purchaser only.

Our express shipments are made by Adams or Wells-Fargo. Express Companies. We cannot ship direct by any other companies.


## Rosa spinosissima

We have again succeeded in getting a stock of this rare and exquisitely beautiful single hardy Rose. In our opinion it is one of the most beautiful things on earth, and is surpassed only by the Cherokee Rose of the South, which is not hardy in our climate. This Rose grows to 4 or 5 feet; compact and bushy in habit, and in June is covered with large, single, yellowish white flowers of indescribable beauty. Planted in groups in the shrubbery, it produces an effect to which no description can do justice. Extra-strong plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; good plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100.
Rosa spinosissima hybrida. This charming hybrid of the above produced in our nursery. Beautiful, single, white flowers, delicately tinted pink; charming. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100 .

## NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

Our experience has been that not one horticultural novelty in ten is worth growing, and we have made it a rule never to offer any new tree, shrub or plant until it has been thoroughly tested; consequently, the novelties of the season are never found in our eatalogue.

## Artemisia lactiflora

One of the best introductions of recent years. It is a plant of noble appearance, 6 to 8 feet high, having beautifully formed, dark green leaves, and bearing feathery spikes, 3 to 4 feet long, of the purest white, sweetly fragrant, and flowering in late autumn. 25 ets. each, 82.50 per doz.

## Anchusa Italica, Lissadell Variety

In every point an improvement of the now well-known Dropmore varicty. The habit is more nobi st, the color of the large flowers, measuring $11 / 2$ inches across, still more brilliant. A great acquisition. 30 cts . each, 83 per doz.

## Gypsophila

Scorzoneræfolia. Beautiful rose-colored Baby's Breath. It grows nom 3 to 4 feet high, and bears the whole summer through a mass of deep rose-colored flowers, while the leaves are glaucous. A distinct novelty and extremely rare. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Veronica elegantissima formosa

Charming dwarf plant, forming a dense mat an inch high, eovered in spring with small white flowers, veined with blue. 20 cts. each. $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Hydrangea

Standard. Of the well-known hardy Hydrangea we have secured some fine standards. 50 cts . each.
Arborescens grandiflora. This is a splendid improvement on our native Hydrangea. It has large panicles of pure white flowers ranging from 6 to 10 inches across, and is in bloom from July until frost; is undoubtedly one of the most valuable shrubs introduced for many years. It will thrive in either sun or shade. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.; extra-large, bushy plants, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


Hydrangea arborescens grandifiora

"Meehan's Mallow Marvels"

## "Meehan's Mallow Marvels"

We have thoroughly tested this new Hibiscus and have found it very beautiful and desirable in every respect. It is a hybrid of the well-known Hibiscus Moscheutos and the tropical Hibiscus so largely grown in Florida, and combines the hardiness of the former with the brilliant colors of the latter. It makes a large bush and produces its immense, brilliant flowers freely from July until frost. The white-flowered varieties are very nearly like the white variety of Hibiscus Moscheutos. In separate colors, 2-year-old plants, Red, Crimson, Pink and White. 60 cts. each, $\$ 6$ per doz. Mixed colors without labels, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Calimeris incisa

An attractive plant for the border: grows 12 to 18 inches high, producing from July to September daisy-like, bluish white flowers with yellow centers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Campanula rotundifolia Hostii

A beautiful variety of "Blue Bells of Scotland." Delightful blue flowers, borne on slender stems, nodding and swaying in the passiug breeze. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Arenaria montana

Beautiful, dwarf, white-flowering plant which will thrive in a dry situation. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Trollius. Globe Flower

Excelsior. Double orange flowers. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Fire Globe. Brilliant orange flowers. 20 cts. each, 82 per doz.
Earliest of All. Very large flowers of a perfect globe-form, and of a most beautiful deep yellow, opening the third week of April. Its early blooming, brilliant color and remarkable abundance of flowers makes it a favorite for planting and cutting. It is literally covered with flowers till the end of June. 50 ets, each.

## HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These pinks are very hardy, and bloom with wonderful freedom in May and June. The flowers are greatly varied in color and marking and are deliciously fragrant. They should be included in every garden. Care must be taken not to cover the foliage with manure or other mulching in the fall, as it will cause them to rot. Dianthus plumosis. A charming single Pink, with fringed petals. Flowers all of light colors but greatly varied in markings. Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.
Dianthus semperflorens. Similar to the above, but darker
colors in a great variety of shades and markings; charming.
Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.
Double Varieties of the above, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Arabis alpina fl. pl.

This is the double form of the charming Arabis alpina and is quite as beautiful, with the advantage of lasting much longer in flower. A lovely creeping plant, covered with small, white flowers in April; splendid for carpeting edging of borders or for rockwork. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Polygonum Auberti

A great improvement on the Polygonum Baldschuanicum. The flower-trusses are larger, the flowers pure white; it grows still more rapidly, and does not suffer from the illness which makes the leaves wither and drop from the old variety. A plant in full flower gives the impression of being altogether covered with hoar-frost. As a porch climber or used as a cover to old trees and stumps it is a splendid addition to our hardy vines. 75 cts. each.

## Campanula rotundifolia Hostii

A beautiful variety of "Blue Bells of Scotland." 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Centaurea montana alba

The white variety of the perennial Cornflower. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Myosotis palustris grandiflorus

A form of the Forget-me-not, with larger flowers than the old variety. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Pentstemon pubescens

A very showy variety, with rosy purple flowers, blooming in July and August. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Pennisetum Japonicum

This new hardy grass is very desirable. It grows 4 feet high, with slender, graceful foliage and showy plumes thrown well above the leaves. Most valuable for adding variety to the garden planting. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Primula frondosa

A beautiful hardy Primrose, with heads of rosy lilac flowers rising from tufts of silvery foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Stenanthium robustum (MOUNTAIN FEATHER FLEECE)

This remarkably hardy perennial is without doubt one of our best new introductions, and may be classed with the showiest of all herbaceous plants. As the buds begin to unfold, they are quite upright, and of a light green tinge, gradually becoming whiter until at last they burst forth into a veritable snowbank of drooping, fleecy bloom of the purest white, the panicles of ten 2 to 3 feet long. After several weeks the flowers, as they ripen, turn to shades of pink and purple. It is a vigorous perennial, attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet, and is absolutely hardy throughout the United States and Canada.
The Mountain Feather Fleece is of easy cultivation, but takes some time to become well established, and, if given plenty of food, makes a wonderful show equaled by few plants of any description. It prefers a moist and partially shaded position. It would be impossible to give an idea of the wonderful effect of a large mass of Stenanthiums when in full bloom, as no description conveys the beauty of the delicate, feathered, drooping flowers. Strong plants, 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.


Stenanthium robustum


Ligustrum Amurense

## Ligustrum Amurense

(AMOOR PRIVET)
A more slender grower than the common Privet. Hardier than the California, while the foliage is finer and of a lighter green, and retains a better color during the winter. It makes a more satisfactory hedge than the California, and should be more extensively planted. We offer the true variety. The Privet generally sold in the South for Amoor River is Ligustrum Chinense, and is not hardy in the North; but this variety is absolutely hardy, the hardiest of all the Privets. 15 ets. eaeh, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 ; extrastrong, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100.

## New Rose Killarney

Probably no Rose has ever taken such a prominent place so quiekly as Killarney. It is already one of the most popular of our Garden Roses, and also one of the leading varieties for winter eut-flowers. It is perfectly hardy in this latitude; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant imperial pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed; the petals very large, and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-blown flower as in the bud form. In all ways Killarney is one of the most desirable Roses for growing in the garden. 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Potgrown plants, ready in May, 20 ets. each, $\$ 2.2 \overline{5}$ per doz., $\$ 16$ per 100.

## Phlox ovata Carolina

This native Phlox is one of the really good things, and is extremely valuable either for the garden or naturalizing. Its rosy pink flowers are produeed in the greatest profusion in June and last for almost a month. In bloom, the plant is about 15 inches high. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.


Regel's Privet (See page 9)

## New Rugosa Rose, "Blanc Double de Coubert"

The very desirable qualities of the Rugosa Roses have led the hybridizers to attempt the production of new varieties, and many Rugosa hybrids have been offered, but with a single exccption they are like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. New colors and forms of flowers have been produced but the vigor and all the desirable qualitics of the Rugosa parent have been lost. The exception is the Rose named above, which is identical with the Rugosa species in foliage, habit and vigor, but has semidouble, pure white flowers which are most deliciously fragrant. The flowers are produced frecly throughout the season. On our grounds it is the first Rose in bloom in spring and the last in the fall. We have known for some years that this was a most valuable Rose, but the stock was so scarce that we didn't dare say much about it. Valuable for grouping or planting in the shrubbery, and makes a most attractive untrimmed hedge. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 .

## Japanese Cherry

The double-flowering Japanese Cherrics are beautiful beyond description, and nothing is more free-flowering-even the smallest are covered with the lovely white or delicatc pink flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. This is the flowering tree which is grown to such an extent in Japan, and of which so much has been said by travelers to that country. 75 cts. each, $\$ 8$ per doz.
James Veitca. A magnificent variety of the above, undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the flowering Cherries. $\$ 1.25$ each.

## Large-Flowered Clematis

We have secured a limited stock of extra-large and strong plants of the following: 75 cts. each, $\$ 8$ per per doz., except where noted
Jackmanii. The well-known purple variety.
Fairy Queen. White, lilac burs. A particularly handsome Clematis.
Henryi. Pure white; extra large.
M. Koster. Bright rosy carmine; very free-flowering variety.
Ville de Lyon. Fine new variety; brilliant carmine-red; strong grower. $\$ 1$ ea.
Sieboldii. Lavender-blue.

## Climbing Hydrangea

We have at last succceded in getting a stock of the rare Schizophragma hydrangeoides, known as the Climbing Hydrangea. It is one of the rarest and most beautiful vines, having large flower-heads similar to those of Hydrangea Hortensia, and will make a most splendid adornment to the porch Fine, strong, pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


Large-flowered Clematis

## Hydrangea scandens

This is the true climbing Hydrangea, one of the rarest and most difficult vines to obtain. We have succeeded in getting a small stock from Japan. It is of slow growth, but a plant will eventually cover the end of a house and is wonderfully beautiful when in bloom. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

## Baby Crimson Rambler

This Rose is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Gloire de Polyantha, showing all the qualities of Crimson Rambler and at the same time flowering perpetually as a Polyantha Rose. Madame N. Levavasseur, however, is not a climbing Rose; it does not grow higher than 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, forming a lovely bush, all covered with flowers and blooming from spring until frost. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 18$ per 100 .

## Specimen Honeysuckles

We have secured in Europe a limited quantity of extra-large and fine plants of the beautiful but very scarce Lonicera Heckrotti. 50 cts each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Speaking of Shrubs

Miss Jekyl, in her book, Wood and Garden, says: "What a precious thing this fine old Mahonia is! What should we do in winter without its vigorous masses of grand foliage in garden and shrubbery, to say nothing of its use indoors. . . When one reflects that Mahonia aquifolium is individually one of the handsomest of small shrubs, that it is at its very best in midwinter, that every leaf is a marvel of beautiful drawing and construction, and that its ruddy winter coloring is a joy to see; and further, when one remembers that in the sping the whole picture changes-that the polished leaves are green again and the bushes are full of tufted masses of brilliant yellow bloom and fuller of bee-music than any other plant then in flower. . . It is the only hardy shrub I can think of tbat is in one or other of its varied forms of beauty throughout the year."

## Evergreens Specially Prepared for Transplanting

The following Evergrecns have all been speciaily prepared for final transplanting by shearing and frequent transplanting, and will be shipped with ball of earth about their roots. They are from leading European and American nurscries, and if wanted in quantity must be ordered before March 1. Such evergreens are much higher priced than those grown and landled in the ordinary way, but really they are eheaper and give much greater satisfaction, for, if planted with any care whatever, every trec will grow.


Koster's Blue Spruce
ABIES concolor violacea (Concolor Spruce). The most Each beautiful of all the Firs. 2 feet...
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). One of the handsomest evergreens, and is unsurpassed in form and color. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. 250 1 foot. 100
brachyphylla. Distinct and hardy; fine green foliage...... 200 Arizonica. Very hardy and striking, highly colored Spruce. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet.
CRYPTOMERIA Japonica Lobbi. An evergreen of great distinction and bcauty, and the only variety of the specics hardy in this climate. 3 feet.

## JUNIPERUS Canadensis aurea. A dwarf Juniper of great

 beauty and hardiness. Extra-fine specimens, 18 in. high. 175 12 to 15 inches high.......................................... . . . . 100 8 to 10 inches high. 75Japonica aurea. Very beautiful Japanese Juniper, with splendid golden color. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet

Sinensis Pfitzeriana. An elegant tree, with fine feathery foliage, light silvery green in color; absolutely hardy.
4 feet
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.............................................................. 300
12 to 18 inches.
150

Juniperus Sabina. A prostrate Juniper of striking beauty. Each Specimens, 3 feet. Extra-fine plants ....................... . $\$ 250$ 2 feet........................................................... . . . 175
Virginiana elegantissima. Rare and beautiful. 3 feet.... 250 Virginiana Schotti. Distinct and fine. Splendid, broad specimens. 3 fect

500
Virginiañ tripartita. Specimens, 3 feet................... 400
Virginiana glauca. Blue form of the "Red Cedar." 4 feet.. 300
2 fect.
150
procumbens (Creeping Juniper). Pot-plants............... . . 40
PICEA Alcockiana. 4 to 5 feet.................................... . . . 300

excelsa inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce).................. . . 150
polita. 2 feet.................................................... . . 150
pungens glauca (Koster's Blue Spruce). The Koster Blue Spruce is the blucst of all Blue Spruces. 3 fcet.

500
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet....................................................... . . 400
orientalis. A splendid Spruce, with beautiful grecn foliage.
2 feet.
PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii glauca.
elegans. A beautiful form of the Douglas Spruce. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. . 300
RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis. Fine specimens, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet... 250
Fine specimens, 3 feet........................................ . . . 300
Crippesi. Fine specimens, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet............................. . . 300
plumosa aurea. Fine specimens, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.................. . . . 150
Fine specimens, 2 feet ................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
pisifera aurea. Fine specimens, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.................... 200
TAXUS Canadensis Washingtoni. A fine dwarf Yew with variegated foliage. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.
cuspidata. A fine form of the Japanese Yew, and perfectly hardy. 2 feet
Canadensis. The dwari Canadian Yew........................ 35
TSUGA Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). Sheared and bushy. 3 feet.

Canadensis Sargenti pendula. (Weeping Hemlock Spruce.)
Very rare and beautiful.


Weeping Hemlock Spruce


Japanese Barberry Hedge

## The Best Hedges

## Japanese Barberry

We are frequently asked to recommend the best shrub for hedge planting, and, after many years' experience, we are decidedly of the opinion that the Japanese Barberry, Berberis Thunbergi, is the best hedge plant in existence, and either as an ornamental, defensive, trimmed or untrimmed hedge, it is unsurpassed. As an ornamental hedge it is beautiful throughout the year, its abundant crop of bright red berries makes it even more attractive in the winter than the summer. Its compact growth and thorny branches make a defensive hedge that will turn cattle after five years' growth. As an untrimmed hedge, it requires no attention except an occasional cutting of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense and even that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing, but if a formal hedge is desired, by shearing, it can be made as even as a stone wall. This Berberis is absolutely hardy, of the easiest culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. It will stand considerable shade and can be grown under trees if not planted too closely to the trunks. It is of slow, compact growth, but will eventually attain a height of 5 or 6 feet. It is also one of the very best of shrubs for general planting. For a hedge, plant a single row 18 inches apart in the row. We have a very large stock of fine plants, which we offer at $\$ 8, \$ 10, \$ 13$, and $\$ 16$ per 100 , according to size. Special prices quoted on lots of 1,000 to 10,000 on application.

## Regel's Privet

Regel's Privet is not only the best Privet, but is also one of the very best shrubs for many purposes that we know of. Is perfectly hardy, of most beautiful pendulous habit and splendid foliage. It is of vigorous growth and will thrive in either sun or shade. In good soil it will attain a height of 8 or 10 feet, and spread almost as great. It is fine as a specimen or for planting in masses in the shrubbery, but its greatest value is for hedging. As a hedge plant it is unsurpassed. It can be kept closely trimmed, or trimmed but little, when it will preserve its natural drooping character which is most graceful and beautiful. A partially trimmed hedge of this Privet on the grounds of Mr. Clarence Byrnes, Sewickly, Pa., we think one of the handsomest hedges we have ever seen. On account of its spreading habit this Privet makes a hedge solid to the ground whether it is sheared hard or not. We can not understand why people continue to plant California Privet, which is inferior in every respect and not reliably hardy. Regel's Privet is somewhat higher-priced, but on account of its spreading habit it requires only half the quantity that it does of the California Privet to plant a hedge. For a hedge, plant Regel's Privet 18 inches apart in a single row. We offer a splendid stock at the following prices: 24 to 36 inches, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 14$ per $100 ; 12$ to 18 inches, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100. (See illustration on page 6.)

## Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety

One of the most important hardy plants of recent introduction, and a grand improvement on the original type of A. Italica, or Italian Alkanet, and a plant which, on account of its remarkable freedom of flowering and its beautiful blue color, is sure to become one of our most popular hardy perennials. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces its pretty blue flowers, which are from 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, throughout the entire summer. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Extra-Fine Specimens MAGNOLIA

STELLATA. Of this exquisitely beautiful dwarf white Magnolia we have sccured some finc bushy specimens. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, $\$ 1.50$ each.

FINE BUSHY SPECIMENS, spccially prepared for transplanting, in the following varictics: Alexandrina, white and red; Norbertiana, white, purple at base of petals; Soulangeana, whitc, with dcep flush of purple; Speciosa, white, blush at base of petals, and Speciosa nova, white. $\$ 3$ each.

LENNE. Reddish purplc. \$4 each.
CONSPICUA (Yulan). Pure white. $\$ 5$ each.
The Chinese Magnolias are the most beautiful of all spring flowering trees, but as ordinarily grown in American nurseries, almost impossible to transplant successfully. The above, importcd from Europe, have been specially prepared for transplanting and are certain to grow.

## Wistaria Sinensis

We have a few extra-large plants of the well-known purple Chinese Wistaria, with extra-heavy tops. These will grow rapidly and bloom quickly. $\$ 1$ each.

## ROSES

STANDARD CRIMSON RAMBLER. This Rose, on aceount of its frec-flowering qualities and vigorous growth, makes a bcautiful object when grown as a standard. Fine strong plants, $\$ 1$ each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A few cxtra-strong plants, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.



Chinese Magnolias

## Tritoma Pfitzeri (Flame Flower, or Torch Lily)

This new Tritoma is undoubtedly one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Tritoma Uvaria, or "Red-Hot Poker" plant, is highly prized on account of its picturesque appearance and its blooming so late in the fall after almost everything else is gone. This new variety is a great improvement in every respect. The flowers are much more refined and beautiful and are produced in the greatest profusion from carly summer until late fall, eoming into bloom at least two months before the older variety. It is equally desirable for garden effects or for cut-flowers. The flower-spikes are of gigantic sizc, frequently $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmonrose on the edge; a first-class acquisition. This plant is not quite hardy and should be proteeted in winter with a covering of leaves, or can be taken up, packed in sand and stored in a cold cellar over winter. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100 .

## Prunus maritima

This is the Beach Plum, which grows wild very plentifully in some localities on the scashore. It bears an edible fruit, which makes a very good jam, and I have secn it in fruit when only two feet high; but its chicf value is its beautiful white flowers, with whieh it is literally covercd early in the spring. We have secured a fine stock of nursery-grown plants. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Viburnum Opulus nanum

A most intercsting little Snowball, never growing over 2 fcet high, and as compact and globular in form as a sheared evergreen. Where a small shrub of formal shape is dcsired, nothing can be better. 35 cts each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

The Blue Rose. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Is it blue? Possibly, but it belongs to that class of blues that one gets after a night of dissipation. We } \\ & \text { have it, but do not recommend it. } 25 \mathrm{cts} \text {. each, } \$ 2.50 \text { per doz. }\end{aligned}$


Clematis paniculata

## Clematis paniculata

This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants we know. The plant is of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it a grace and elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and, even did it not flower at all, it would be one of the most desirable vines. The flowers appear in the greatest profusion duing August and continue until late in the fall, are of white color and most deliciously fragrant. The plant succeeds in almost any position; not only is it well adapted to run up all kinds of supports, but it is just as useful for planting among rockwork, sloping banks, or, in fact, in any position where a graceful vine is desired. Each Doz. 100

| 2-year-old. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . | 20 | $\$ 2$ | 00 | $\$ 14$ | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3-year-old, extra strong. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 35 | 3 | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| 4-year-old, extra strong. . . . . | 30 | 24 | 00 |  |  |  |

## The Oak-Leaved Hydrangea <br> (Hydrangea quercifolia)

The Oak-leaved Hydrangea, although a native shrub, is one of the rarest, and, in our estimation, one of the most beautiful and picturesque in cultivation. Flowers, foliage and habit all combine to make it the most striking, and it should be included in every planting list. It is rather dwarf and spreading, and plants over 3 feet high are not often seen. The foliage is distinctly beautiful, the leaves being somewhat of the shape of oak leaves, and slightly white on the under surface. As the plants gain age and strength they assume a picturesque relation to the surroundings that gives them unique value. We have secured a small stock of nice plants, which we do not expect will last half through the season; therefore, early orders are suggested to avoid disappointment. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz,

## Pot-Grown Wistarias

We have secured a few specimen Wistarias in Europe, grown in pots. Thesc are extra large, and if the roots arc kept confined will bloom at once. $\$ 1.50$ each.

## Salix Salamoni

This is a new variety of Weeping Willow, of remarkably rapid growth. A tree of it on our grounds, four years old from a cutting, is 20 feet high. It is not so pendulous as the old Weeping Willow, but is much handsomer. 75 cts . each.

## Cornus stolonifera pendula

This is a new variety of dwarf Dogwood originating in our nursery, which is very valuable for planting on the banks of streams or ponds, or on steep banks. It is a compact, low-growing shrub with pendulous branches. As it spreads from the roots it soon covers a large area closely. It is of the easiest culture and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 14$ per 100 .

## POLYGONUM

BALDSCHUANICUM. A hardy climber of recent introduction from the mountains of Turkestan; it of is rapid growth, frequently attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet in one season. The stems are twining and cling for support to any object within reach. Every branchlet terminates in a panicle of white, foamy flowers, which are produced during August and September. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

MULTIFLORUM. Another grand addition to our list of rapidgrowing hardy climbers, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet in a single season, and one which seems peculiarly adapted to our climatic conditions. It has bright green, heart-shaped foliage, which does not appear to be attacked by any insect pest, and during September and October produces masses of delicate white flowers in trusses at the axils of every leaf. Erroneously this plant has been distributed by some growers as $P$. Baldschuanicum, from which it is quite distinct. Good young plants, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Hardy Bamboos

BAMBUSA AUREA has straight, erect, slender stems, with very short internodes, which have attained heights of 12 to 15 feet in this country. It is one of the most graceful of the genus and particularly effective when planted in large, bold masses. Large plants, $\$ 2$.

BAMBUSA JAPONICA (Metake of gardens). One of the best known of all the hardy Bamboos. The stems are often 15 feet high, with internodes 6 to 8 inches long, and with tapering leaves a foot long, smooth and shining above, glaucous beneath. It forms fine clumps when sheltered from the east wind, and will grow in drier situations than most Bamboos. 50 cts . each; large plants, $\$ 1$.

## WATER-LILIES



NELUMBIUM album striatum........... . . . . . . . . . . 300
Album grandiflorum. Best whitc................. . . . 300
Luteum. Yellow....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
Pekinensis rubrum. Rosy carmine................ . 400
Pekinensis rubrum plenum. Doublc carmine flowers...

500
Shiroman. Double white.............................. . . 300
Speciosum (Egyptian Lotus) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Speciosum. Large plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1501500
The above are the very best of the Water-Lilies, and all that are really worth growing.

## THREE GREAT ROSES

## Rayon d'Or

We lave thoroughly tested this Rose, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the finest hardy yellow Rose in cultivation. It is not only this but it is the most beautiful yellow Rose of any class. Vigorous-growing, with fine foliage; blooms freely; the buds are striped with erimson but open into large flowers of the richest and most beautiful yellow. We consider it the most valuable Rose introduced in many years. $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ per doz.

## Frau Karl Druschki

This grand Rose is no longer a novelty, but thoroughly established as the fincst hardy white Rose cver produced. The flowers are pure white, of great size and fine form, and are frecly produced throughout the summer. We have a splendid lot of dormant plants for delivery not later than April 10. They should be planted early in the spring. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ jer doz. $\$ 25$ per 100 .

## Baby Tausendschon

This is the finest of all the Baby Rambler Roses. Dwarf in habit, with fine foliage that never mildews, it produces its clusters of lovely pink flowers in the greatest profusion from June until late in the fall. It is very valuable for bedding. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## SOME GOOD LILIES

There is a tendency to plant little else than the Auratum and Speciosum varieties of Japanese Lilies, which are very beautiful, but do not bloom until after the middle of July. There is a host of June-blooming Lilies that should be found in every garden, and none more beautiful than our graceful,
 dainty little native Lily, Canadense, with its spotted red or yellow flowers. Nothing finer for naturalizing in meadow or orehard. It will thrive in the wettest ground, and so will the splendid Superbum, also a native Lily, blooming the end of June, or early in July. We have seen the plants of this 8 feet high, with thirty or forty flowers. All varieties of Thunbergianum (Elegans) and Umbellatum Lilies bloom in June, and none are more vigorous and hardy or showier when planted in large elumps, and they are abundantly able to take eare of themselves in almost any situation; and so are all varicties of Tiger Lilies, which make bold and most effective groups. A Japanese Lily, not so well known, is Hansoni, but one of the most distinet and desirable. It has a triek, however, of remaining dormant for a year after it is planted; in faet, I think it always does


Lilium Hansoni this if planted in the spring. Henryi, the new variety from Japan, is wonderfully vigorous and fine when established, but, as yet, the bulbs are extremely searce and difficult to get. Brownii and Excelsum are two lovely Lilies, but the bulbs are getting very searce and high-prieed.

## PRICES OF LILIES

Per doz. 100
Auratum. 9 to 11 inches. ......................................... . $\$ 175$. 81350
11 to 13 inehes. . ................................................ . . . . 2 . 751900
Longiflorum. Ready in Oetober. Has large, pure white,
trumpet-shaped flowers like the Bermuda Easter Lily, but is quite hardy.
5 to 7 inches. ................................................. . . . . 55 . 350
8 to 9 inches..................................................... . $160 \quad 1100$
Speciosum album. Whitc. 8 to 9 inehes.................... 1851200
9 to 11 inches.................................................. 2 . 50 is 00
Speciosum Melpomene. Similar to Roscum or Rubrum;
more brilliant in eolor. 7 to 9 inclies..................
1 35 9 00 more brilliant in eolor. 7 to 9 inclies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1
1
35
to 10 inches......................................... 1300
13
Speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Pink. 8 to 9 inches...... 125 \& 50
9 to 11 inches................................................ . . . 1 is 1160
11 to 13 inches. ................................................ . . 3002200

## Superbum Lilies

We make an annual contract to have 25,000 bulbs of this grand Lily grown for us. This enables us to offer it at low prices, which makes it available for naturalizing in quantity. It is unquestionably one of the most satisfactory Lilies that ean be planted either in the garden or in the meadows, on the edge of woods or in any rough or wild parts of the grounds, where it will take carc of itself without any attention whatever after planting. It will also thrive in wet or swampy places. It is a grand Lily, often growing over 8 feet high, and produres twenty to thirty beautiful orange-red flowere in July, when flowers are apt to be rather searce. Extra-selected hulbs, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 2.25$ for $25, \$ 7$ for $100, \$ 16.50$ for $250, \$ 27$ for $500, \$ 50$ per 1,000 .


Lilium tigrinum

## Other Japanese Lilies <br> Each

 100Batmanniæ. Bright apricot flowers in July. A very thrifty grower, bearing its flowers in clusters. and one of the finest for massing for color effect.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\$ 0 & 15 & \$ 1 & 50 & \$ 11 & 00\end{array}$
Brownii. Japanese bulbs. An extremely handsome hardy Lily, with large, trumpet-shaped flowers like those of Longiflorum or Bermuda Easter Lily; pure white inside but the outer part of the petals is a beautiful purplish brown.
$75 \quad 700$
Henryi. A new Japanese Lily that has made a sensation in Europe. Similar to Speciosum but the flowers are bright orange-yellow. Scarce......................................
Leichtlini, Red. Orange-red, crimson spots. Somewhat of the same habit and effeect as the Tiger Lilies .
Leichtlini, Yellow. Neat and elegant habit; flowers pure canary-yellow, crimson spots..
Hansoni. A handsome variety, flowering in June. Has bright, rich yellow flowers; one of the best Lilies in cultivation. Bulbs sometimes remain dormant after planting, but will come up vigorously the next season
$100 \quad 1000$
7500

Rubellum. This is a beautiful new Lily similar to Krameri. It is unknown in this country, but in England, where it has been fully tested, it is highly praised, and it seems likely to become as popular as the Speciosum varieties; subject to Lily disease
$25 \quad 250$

## European-Grown Lilies

Thunbergianum aureum (Elegans). Yellow; dwarf Doz. 100
Thunbergianum grandiflorum..................... 240
Thunbergianum Van Houttei....................... . 1501000
Tigrinum fore pleno (The Double Tiger Lily). The
only double Tiger Lily worth growing.............. 70 500

## EUROPEAN-GROWN LILIES, continued

Doz.
100
Tigrinum simplex (The well-knowu Single Tiger Lily). Of the easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stately habit and fine effect in the landscape.................................... . $\$ 060$ $\$ 400$
Tigrinum splendens (Improved Single Tiger Lily). This is of more robust habit than the common Tiger Lily and has a larger flowering spike.......
Umbellatum erectum. Scarlet, brown spots. One of the most useful species for general garden culture. 65

450

Umbellatum, Fine Misture. Splendid bulbs which will produce the finest flowers.

## Native and American-Grown Lilies

Canadense flavum. Our dainty, beautiful native Lily. Doz. 100
Graceful and charming yellow flowers. Fine for naturalizing in meadows and for the garden........ $\$ 100 \quad \$ 600$
Canadense rubrum. Red flowers.................... 150 . 1000
Canadense, Mixed...................................... 75 . 550
Elegans bicolor. Apricot, spotted.................... 1751100
Elegans robusta. Crimson-black; fine.............. . . 1751100
Philadelphicum. Native Lily. Orange-red, black spots................................................ 100 . 700
Tenuifolium. A beautiful, graceful Lily, with crimson reflex flowers. One of the choicest Lilies, but dies out in a year or two, but can be renewed fiom seed. Blooms in June
Wallacei. Very free-flowering, hardy, and showy; each bulb sends up many stems which bear several lovely vermilion-orange flowers.


Lilium superbum (see page 12)

## Rhododendron Catawbiense

All things considered, this is the most desirable Rhododendron in cultivation. It is a native variety, growing wild in the southern mountains. It is absolutely hardy and hardier than any other varicty in existence and has the most splendid foliage of all. The flowers range from bright pink to deep reddish purple and are freely produced in May. We can not too highly recommend this Rhododendron as we know it will give unqualified satisfaction. We have a splendid stock of nursery-grown plants, which we know will give unbounded satisfaction, and which we offer at the following prices, according to size; 18 inches, $\$ 1.25$ each, $\$ 13$ per doz.; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts. eaeh, $\$ 8$ per doz.

## Dwarf Rhododendrons

The dwarf Rhododendrons are extremely attractive and desirable, beautiful both in foliage and flowers. The following varieties are perfectly hardy.
R. ferrugineum. Pink flowers, unspotted.
R. arbutifolium. Pale lavender flowers; dark foliage and red wand. R. punctatum. Pink flowers.

## $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.

## Rhododendron maximum

## IN CAR-LOAD LOTS

Rhododendron maximum, commonly known as the Large-leaved Laurel, grows wild over a large extent of territory in this country, but usually under such conditions that it is impossible to successfully transplant it. I have found a source of supply where, although the plants are growing wild, they are in as good condition as if growing in a nursery, and of course can be supplied at one-fifth the cost of nursery-grown stock. The value of this Rhododendron for planting in quantity in country places cannot be overestimated. It is perfectly hardy, thrives in sun, partial or full shade; extremcly showy when in bloom in July, the large heads of flowers being white or blushwhite, and on account of its bold evergreen foliage is extremely effective throughout the year. It is fine for naturalizing in the woods or the edge of the wood. It has been used in this way by the hundred car-loads on the grounds of Mr. William Rockefeller, near Tarrytown, N. Y., and the head gardener there reports that the loss in transplanting did not average one plant to the car-load. I have used great quantities on the grounds of my clicnts and practically have not lost a plant, and nothing I have used has been so immediately effective or satisfactory. Price on car-load lots furnished on applieation. For prices on smaller lots, see page 55.

## Bedding Rose, Gruss an Teplitz <br> (CRIMSON HERMOSA)

This, the reddest of all red Roses, is to the amateur, who has no greenhouse, and depends on his garden for flowers, one of the most important varieties yet introduced. It is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature; in size it is larger than Hermosa, very fragrant, a free, strong grower, quite hardy, and a most profuse bloomer, the mass of color produced being phenomenal; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being of a bronzy plum color. We offer two sizes, all of which will flower freely this scason. Selected size, strong 2 -year-old plants, 40 ets. each, $\$ 4$ per doz. First size, strong 1 -year-old plants, 25 ets. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 16$ per 100 .

## Celastrus paniculata

This is a comparatively new varicty of Bittersweet from Japan. It is a beautiful vine of very rapid growth and fine foliage, and produces fruit much more freely than our native variety. The plants being male and female, one of each should be planted if fruit is desired. The fruit is orange-red in color and is extremely effective in the fall. 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

## Japanese Maples

The Japanese Maples are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over 5 or 10 feet high, and are entirely hardy in the latitude of New York. The rich and glowing color of the leaves in spring and carly summer makes them the most beautiful ohjects that can be planted on a lawn. A group of them during the months of May and Junc is a sight to be remembered. There are many varicties, all of which we can supply when desired; but the varieties offered below are the most beautiful and satisfactory of them all, and there is no place so small that should not have at least one of these exquisite dwarf trees. The stock that we offer is American grown, and is much superior to the cheap imported Japanese stock, which I consider almost worthless.
Acer Japonicum aureum. 24 inches, from pots... $\$ 250$
polymorphum. Green-leaved. Makes a fine specimen and colors beantifully in the fall.

100
Purple Cut-lcaved. $2 f$ ins. from pots.

250
Purple Cut-leaved. Large specimens. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Blood-leaved. 12 to 18 inches, bushy specimens.

400

Blood-leaved. Large specimens
Green Cut-lcaved. Makes a splendid specimen. 24 inches from pots.

250
Green Cut-leaved. Large spec. 500
Distinct and beautiful ........ 250
Filicifolium. Specimens
250
500

## Kalmia latifolia

Kalmia latifolia. commonly known as Mountain Laurel, is the most beautiful of all evergreen shrubs. Like the Rhododendron, it likes a light, loose soil that is free from lime, and will grow in either sun or shade but will flower more frecly in the sun. The flowers are wheel-shaped and set in close corymbs on the end of the stems, pure white to pink, and appear in June in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. It is only of late years that American planters have awakened to the beauty and value of this native shrub in all proper locations, though it has been highly esteemed and largely planted in Europe for many years. In numerous show places in England, the collection of "American plants," to which a visitor is conducted with pride, is made notable by our Mountain Laurel, which can so readily be established in proper locations anywhere in the. United States. Collected specimens are not so useful as nursery-grown plants, which transplant with entire safety. Fine nursery-grown plants, 25 ets. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.; 75 cts each, $\$ 8$ per doz.; $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.; $\$ 1.50, \$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ each, according to size.


Kalmia latifolia

an effective planting of rhododendron maximum

## Special Offer of Gladioli

Gladioli sent postpaid by mail for 10 cts. per doz. and 75 ets. per 100 , in addition to priees quoted. Prices good until withdrawn. Delivery at any time from November until June 15.

For cutting, for the decoration of the house, or for any purpose for which cutflowers are used during the summer and fall months, no flower ean be growa so satisfactorily as the Gladiolus. The spikes of flowers are large, showy and very beautiful, and last a week in water after cutting. By planting at intervals from April 1 to June 15 , they can be had in blossom from June 25 until frost. For cutting purposes they can be grown in the vegetable garden or any convenient place, and, as they can be planted very closely, a large quantity can be grown in a very small space. They are of the easiest culture, failure being practically impossible, and it can be safely estimated that the bull) will increase at least 50 per cent every season. The bulbs can be wintered in any room or cellar that is free from frost. The bulbs olfered below are strictly first-class, and are from the largest and best Gladiolus-growers in the world. Per $100 \quad 1,000$ Seeding Gladioli. Superb quality; all colors......................... 82 25 $\$ 1800$ Mixed Gladioli. Best quality; all colors. .......................... . 200 . 1500
Red and Scarlet Gladioli. Splendid for massing in shrubberies $100 \quad 1,000$ and bordcrs................................................................ 200 . 00 . 1500 White and Light Gladioli. A choice mixture made from all named Gladioli; equal to what is generally sold at four times the price..... $250 \quad 1800$ Pink Gladioli. Best quality .............................................. 225181800 White and Light Gladioli. Finest quality, made up from Doz. 100 1,000 choicest named varieties.................................... . s0 75 \$4 50 \$40 00 Yellow and Orange Gladioli....................................... 70 . 500 . 00 . 4500
Striped and Variegated.............................................. . . . . 60 . $400 \quad 3000$

New Gladioli Childsii. Best quality mixed.. $50 \quad 350$
named varicties
10 to 50 cts . each, $\$ 1$ to 500

## XXX MIXTURE

This is a specially fine mixture, made up of over 100 fine named varieties, and includes also a good percentage of Childsii Hybrids. Just the stock for those who want only the very best that ean possibly be had. First size, $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1,000 .

## Gardening Books and Papers

It is hardly now necessary to call attention to that splendid magazine, Country Life in America, published by Doubleday, Page \& Co., of New York. This is hardly a gardening magazine, but considerable space is devoted to gardening matters and it


Gladioli is altogether the most beautiful and interesting magazine that we find on our library table. This magazine has been run on a liberal scale, the publishers believing that there is ample field for a magazine appealing to the better class of country-lovers. We are glad to say that their experience has borne out this hope, and the magazine has prospered so that it now has a regular circulation of above 50,000 copies. Its continuation on its present scale should be a satisfaction to every country-lover and every person connected with the country. The price is $\$ 4$ a year, and fully worth it.

The best book on gardening ever published, and worth more than all other books on gardening and landscape gardening, is Wm. Robinson's The English Flower Garden, now in its eighth edition. Whatever suceess we have made as landscape gardeners we owe to the inspiration of this book. It not only teaches good gardening but, what is quite as important, condemns bad, giving reasons that are convincing for both. This book has done more to improve the gardening in England than all other influchees combined, and we wish it were in our power to secure its reading by all thoughtful, intelligent people in this country. The book is very comprehensive, treating of the arrangement of various styles of gardens, and contains descriptions of almost every tree, shrub, plant and bulb of value used in ornamental gardening. It is profusely illustrated by the best English artists with pictures made in hundreds of English gardens. The price is $\$ 6$. It may be ordered from any bookseller, or we will forward it on receipt of the price.

A delightful book recently published in England is Wood and Garden, By Miss Jekyll. The book hasn't much to say about culture, but is full of good suggestions for arrangement, and the illustrations, from photographs made by the author, are a delight, and should do much toward the banishnent of ugly and inartistic gardens. It is charmingly written by an enthusiastic amateur, and should be read and owned by every lover of a good garden as well as by those who know nothing of the pleasures of a garden. The book can be obtained through any bookseller. A later book written by Miss Jekyll, Wall and Water Gardens, tells most interestingly of two of the most fascinating phases of gardening. The pictures are superb and should do much to improve the gardens of England and America. Still another book by Miss Jekyll is Lilies for English Gardens. A friend complains that he finds no good lily illustrations. Well, he will find them here, and the best and most exhaustive work on lilies yet written.

Among reccut books on gardening Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens, by Helen R. Allen, is both interesting and valuable. It is written by an amateur, and describes the difficulties of a beginner which a professional is apt to overlook. The book is a complete story of the development of a garden, with all its failures and successes. A desirable fcature are tables giving the time of blooming and colors of the most important hardy plants. These tables are arranged by months and colors.

## Formation of Lawns from Seed

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible. After sowing, the ground should be rolled, in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitudes. In the central and eastern states, from September 15 to October 15 is the best time. Seed may also be sown in the spring, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before the hot, dry weather of summer sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

Rolling.-As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterward. Frequent rollings are recommended.

Mowing.-All turf-forming grasses are improved both in vigor or root-growth and fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially. during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts. Mowing should, therefore, be discontinued in time to let the grass grow pretty long before winter sets in.


To Grass a Bank or Terrace. - For each square rod take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic teet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub and add liquid manure diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied and made as even and as thin as possible.

## PRICES OF GRASS SEED

We can supply the very best quality of Mixed Lawn Grass Seed for $\$ 3.50$ per bushel. This is exactly the same quality of seed that is usually sold for $\$ 5$ per bushel as Central Park Mixture, or under some other fancy name. Grass seed weighs only 14 pounds per bushel and can be shipped inexpensively by express. We do not supply less than one-half bushel. Special prices quoted for large quantities. Grass seed is sold by wcight, 14 pounds for a bushel; but 14 pounds of clean grass seed will not fill a bushel Grass seed can be sown advantageously in the fall, preferably in September. Prices: $1 / 2$ bushel, $\$ 1.85$; bushel, $\$ 3.50 ; 10$ bushels, $\$ 3.25$ per bushel; 25 bushels or over, $\$ 3$ per bushel. Small quantities shipped from here; large quantities from Cincinnati.

## Low Prices for Hydrangeas

No more popular plant or shrub has ever been sent out than Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, and we take great pleasure in offering our customers a large stock of splendid vigorous plants at such extremely low prices as will enable them to plant this effective shrub in quantity. People who have onlv seen this Hydrangea grown singly as specimens have


Border of Hydrangeas they are when planted in masses. They are planted in this way at Newport, R. I., which is famous for its fine gardens, and almost as famous for its Hydrangeas. These Hydrangeas can be planted in connection with other shrubbery or in isolated beds, in the same manner as cannas, caladiums or other strong-growing bedding plants. They are perfectly hardy, and, once planted, they are a permanent addition to the lawn or garden. When grown in beds or gro ups they should be planted about 2 feet apart, in very rich soil, which should be liberally enriched annually with rotten stable manure; and in the early spring, before they commence to grow, cut back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season, and, if extremely large flowers are desired, cut out some of the weaker shoots after growth has commenced. Treated in this manner they will produce enormous panicles of flowers, and the beds will be a solid mass of bloom. They bloom profusely the same season planted. Try them. You will find them more than satisfactory. Prices good until stock is exhausted. Fall or spring delivery.
Hydrangea paniculata $\underset{25}{\text { grandiflora- }} 100$
18 to 24 inches. . . $\$ 350 \$ 650 \quad \$ 1200$
2 to 3 ft .......... $500 \quad 8 \quad 50 \quad 1500$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . ;$ ex. hvy.. $600 \quad 1000 \quad 1800$
All of the above will bloom the first year, and are superior to the stock commonly retailed at 25 cts. to $\$ 1$ each.

It is suggested that when smaller quantities are wanted, two or three club together in ordering. For prices on smaller quantities, see Hardy Shrubs in our spring catalogue.

## New Lilacs on Their Own Roots

Of late years there has been a multitude of new varieties of Lilacs grown, and some of them have very great beauty; but, unfortunately, almost all the stock offercd, both in this country and Europe, has been budded on privet and is practically worthless, for Lilacs grown on this arc certain to die in a few years. Nurscrymen bud Lilacs on privet because they can produce a large stock quickly and inexpensively; but onc Lilac on its own roots is worth a score of budded plants.

Ten years ago we bought all the available stock of choice named Lilacs on their own roots in Europe, and since then we have been both growing and buying until we have a very large and fine stock, and the only stock of named Lilacs grown on their own roots in America. On account of their starting into growth so early in spring, Lilacs do best when planted in the fall.

Prices except where noted, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.
Alphonse Lavalle. Double; clear lilac.
Amethystina. Very dark reddish purple.
Bertha Dammann. Pure white; very large panicles of flowers; fine. $\$ 2$.
Cherles X. Large, shining leaves and great trusses of reddish purple flowers. 50 cts .
Congo. Bright wallflower-red. 75 cts.
Dame Blanche. Double; white.
Geant des Batailles. Bright reddish lilac, in large trusses. Very brilliant and effective.


New Lilac, Marie Legraye


Syringa villosa

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; enormous spikes; pure white flowers, large and full; buds creamy white.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Double, purplish violet flowers borne in large trusses.
La Ville de Troyes. Large, purplish red flowers; fine.
Le Gaulois. Double; dark red. 50 cts.; extra-large plants. $\$ 1$.
Alba grandiflora. Very large flowers; pure white; borne in nagnificent trusses. Extra fine in every way.
Madame Lemoine. Superb; double; white. \$1.
Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. The best whitc Lilac.
Michael Buchner. Dwarf plant; very double; pale lilac.
Negro. Very dark, violaceous purple.
President Carnot. Double; lilac tint, marked in center with white; extra-large, fine truss. $\$ 1$ :\%
President Grevy. Double; vinous violet.
Souvenir de Louis Spæth. Most distinct and beautiful variety; trusses immense; very large, compact florcts; deep purplish red. $\$ 2$. Toussaint l'Ouverture. Dark crimson.
Villosa. A late-flowering species, blooming a month later than other varieties, with dcep pink flowers; extremely free-flowering and effective. Makes a large, splendid specimen. 50 cts .
Virginite. Pure white.
Viviand Morel. Extra-long spikes of large, double flowers of light bluish lilac, with white centers.
Wm. Robinson. Double; violaceous pink. The flower-trusscs are extra large and the bush is vigorous and hardy. \$1.

## Extra-Large Lilacs

We have on hand a few varieties of Lilacs in extra-large plants. Descriptions and prices of these on application.

## HARDY AZALEAS

We make a specialty of Hardy Azalcas, and have undoubtedly the largest collection and best stock in America. The Azalcas are the most beautiful and desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation and a collection should be included in every garden. Azalea mollis is especially valuable on account of its very showy bloom, hardiness and ease of culture, being quite as easy to grow as the commonest shrub. All Azaleas can be grown in partial shade, and the native varieties are fine for naturalizing. We wish to call cspecial attention to the value of our Native Azalcas. There is nothing in flowering shrubs more beautiful, and they are of the easiest culture, being much hardier than the imported varieties. For naturalizing, for the shrubbery or as individual specimens they are unsurpassed, and on large grounds they should be planted by the hundred.

## Azalea mollis

We take special pleasure in offering an exceptionally nice lot of small Azalea mollis at a price mueh less than ever made before. The plants are hardy and in fine condition, and, with the exception of the small plants, are well set in bloom buds. Azalea mollis is of comparatively dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves, which are somewhat larger than those of other Azaleas.

The flowers are as large as the Indian Azaleas usually seen in greenhouses, being $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and appear in bunehes on the ends of the shoots. The colors are of various shades of yellow and red, and they expand about the middle of May.

We know of no other flowering shrub to equal them in attractiveness, and when massed in a large bed they create a particularly beautiful spot on the lawn. They are also very effective when planted around the edges of rhododendron beds, as the dark green leaves of the Rhododendrons make a strong background for the bright colors of the Azaleas. They are also valuable for mixing in beds with the Azalea Pontica (Gheni Azalea), as they bloom a little in advance of the others.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \text { inches, fine plants } \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Doz. } \\
\$ 075 & \\
\$ 800
\end{array} \\
& 12 \text { to } 18 \text { inches, finc plants } \\
& 100 \quad 1100
\end{aligned}
$$

## Ghent Azaleas

The following were imported from the best Azalea nurseries in Europe, and have since been grown in this country. They are exceptionally fine plants and well set with-bloom buds. The Ghent varieties are the finest of all Azaleas, and should be made a feature of every garden. The flowers, sweet-scented, are produced in the greatest profusion, and range in color from white to deep crimson through all shades of pink and yellow. Ghent Azaleas require a light soil, and should be kept well watered during a dry time.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 inches. | \$125 | \$1200 | \$90 00 | 18 to 24 inches | \$200 | \$20 00 |
| 18 inches. | 175 | 1800 | 14000 |  |  |  |

## Native and Other Azaleas

Our native Azaleas are easily among the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world, but hitherto it has been impossible to get good plants of them, as the stock generally offered is newly collected from the woods and very unsatisfactory. The following stock we have had specially grown for our customers, and it is strictly first-class and in splendid condition, and many of the plants are well set with bloom-buds.

AZALEA arborescens. (Native.) Splendid foliage throughout the summer. Large, white, sweet-scented flowers, borne in magnificent clusters all over the plant, making it a glorious sight when in full bloom. The latest Azalea to bloom. Fine plants. 18 inches, 75 c . each, $\$ 8$ per doz.


Azalea amona. A dwarf, compact, evergreen variety, with rosy purple flowers; makes a beautiful specimen or can be used for an ornamental hedge. $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 11$ per doz.
Calendulacea. (Native.) Great Flame-colored Azalea. Flowers vary from deep crimson to bright sulphur-yellow; very showy. Finc plants, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.
Canescens. A lovely native variety with bright pink flowers. Very sweet-scented and the first to bloom. $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 10$ per doz.
Hinodegiri. This new Azalea is similar to A. amoena but hardier, and the flowers are much more brilliant. It makes a beautiful, dwarf, evergreen shrub. The flowers produced in the spring are a bright, fiery red. 10 to 12 inches, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 11$ per doz.; 12 to 15 inches spread, $\$ 1.50$ each.
Nudiflora. (Native.) This is the Azalea found so plentiful in the Pennsylvania mountains and along the Allegheny River, and commonly known as the Wild Honeysuckle. Lovely pink flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. One of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation. Small plants, 50 cts cach, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Vaseyi. (Native.) This lovely Azalea has attracted a great deal of attention lately, especially in England, where it is highly prized. The flowers appear before the foliage in April in the greatest profusion and vary from blush to deep pink. This Azalea will in time grow to be 12 to 15 feet high. Strong plants, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 16$ per doz.
Viscosa. (Native.) A dwarf variety with white flowers; nice plants, 12 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each, $\$ 8$ per doz.

## Rhododendrons

We believe we are the largest importers of these splendid cvergreen shrubs in this country, and offer a very superior quality of plants. The varieties we supply are of unquestioned hardiness, and are certain to give first-class results when properly planted. They require a deep and light soil, and a bed for them should be dug out to the depth of 2 feet and filled in with light, loamy soil mixed with one-half its bulk of turfy sods chopped up fine. No manure should be mixed in the soil, but an annual mulching of cow-manure is beneficial.

We will also quote very low prices on Rhododendrons by the 100, to be imported to order; orders not to be received later than March 1 .
Best Named Varieties. About 18 to 24 inches high, good bushy plants, set with bloom-buds, $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 16$ der doz., $\$ 100$ per 100 .
Best Named Varieties, Selected. 24 to 30 in., $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 27$ per doz.
Specimens, $\$ 5, \$ 8, \$ 10, \$ 15, \$ 20$ and $\$ 25$ each, according to size Imported to order only

## JAPANESE TREE PEONIES

If you wish something to try your gardening skill and patience, and to astonish your friends with, by all means plant a group of Japanese Tree P'conics. A lady who had seen them in bloom for the first time wrote: "Their wondrous beauty is electrifying; I am like the countryman who saw a garalie for the first time and said, 'There ain't no such beast!' " Truly these Peonics are wonderful. Great, semidouble flowers almost as large as dinner-plates, of the most ex-


Tree Peonies quisite coloring and texture. The petals arc like the finest India silks, and the colors range from pure white to bright crimson, including the softest and loveliest shades of pink. But these glorious plants, like the Japs who raisc them, have some serious faults. They bloom so early that the buds and flowers must be protected from late frosts; but their great drawback is that they arc grafted on a miserable purple variety of little beauty but great vigor, and, unless watched almost night and day, the "suekers" from the root soon choke out the graft. It is said that this suckering can be discouraged by deep planting. The French growers graft on herbaceous Peonics, which do not sucker; but their varicties are in no way comparable with the Japanese. We are making a large importation of these Pconies in the winter. and orders will bo delivered early in the spring. $\$ 1.50$ each, $\$ 15$ per doz.

## COLORED DRAWINGS

We have a set of colored drawings of the above Japanese Tree Pconies, which we will send for examination on receipt of 10 cents to cover mailing charges.

## PEONIES

It gives us great pleasure to see the increasing popularity of Peonies, for there is nothing more deserving, and, when the merit and beauty of the newer varieties are known, every garden will contain a large collection. Like the Irishman's whiskcy, all varieties of Peonies are good, even the commonest old-fashioned sorts, but therc is no language to describe the glorious beauty of the finest of the newer varieties. In no other flower has there been such a marked improvement, and they actually surpass the rose in size, form and coloring, and their ease of culture and extreme hardiness are too well known to enlarge upon. Always having a keen appreciation of these supcrb flowers, we have for years collected all the varieties obtainable in the world, and now have the largest collection of varieties and the most cxtensive stock in America. Pconies planted in August or September will bloom the following season. Of many varieties offered in the following list, we can supply large, undivided clumps at from three to five times the prices quoted-prices depending upon how many salable plants the clumps would make if divided. By planting these undivided clumps a fine display of flowers can be had next season. Price-list of undivided clumps sent on application.


## Single Peonies

The merit and great beauty of Single Peonies has beer. largely overlooked. Planted in masses they are more effective than the double varieties, and fully equal them in the beauty of individual Howers. They come into bloom earlier and last longer.
Admiral Togo. (Jap.) Purplish rose center filled with bright yellow ligules; extra large and fine. Plant extremely vigorous and continues longer in bloom than any other variety. Three-year-old plants Each

Per doz. produced as high as fifty flowers the past season. . . $\$ 150$
Astre. Single; blush. 50

Count Ito. (Japanese.) Rich purplish erimson Each Per doz. center filled with large buff and crimson ligules. fine form, very showy and free flowering.......... \&1 00 \$10 00
Electra. Extra-large flower; light crimson, shading to pink........................................................ . . 50

500
Formosa. Deep pink with showy yellow anthers; good. $50 \quad 500$
Gorgias. Extra large; pale pink, inncr petals changing to white, showy yellow anthers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Gubretæ. Rich carmine, bright yellow stamens; extra fine.......................................................... . . 50
Ilion. Deep pink; extra large, in clusters.............. . 50
Ira. Light red; medium-sized flowers in clusters; very free.................................................. Juno. Purplish crimson with large bunch of yellow 75 anthers; large and extra fine.75

Lacepede. Light crimson, yellow center................ 60
La Fiance. Pure white variety of exquisite beauty; extra-large flower....................................... . . 150
Numilo. Dark crimson; dwarf and bushy; extra fine... 50
Vesticus. Bright pink.................................... . . . 40
Seedling Singles. Shades of light pink................ . 40
40
40
". " Blush with yellow stamens and
ligules ............................ . . . 60
$60 \quad 600$
" " Crimson................................. 50 500
" " White.................................... 60 600


Avalanche Peonies

## Choice Named Double Peonies

Achille. Delicate flesh-color, very fresh coloring Agida. Brilliant red; very free-flowering.
Ambrose Verschaffelt. Large, cup-shaped bloom; deep crimson-purple.
Andre Lauries. Large, full flowers; anemone-shaped; violaceous red; late.
Albatre. Ivory-white; fine.
Ancona. Cherry rose
Asa Gray. Large, full flower; imbricated; beautiful form; carnation-salmon, powdered with carmine-lilac. One of the best
Avalanche. Large flowers of perfect shape; milk-white, with a creamy center having a few carmine stripes; late and very free-flowering; splendid habit. A variety of great distinction and beauty
Augustin d'Hour. Large blooms; scarlet-purple, with silvery reflex35
Baroness Schroeder. Ivory-white; a grand variety ..... 300
Beaute de Villecante. Large flowers; purplish pinkand delicate flesh-color; extra75Belle Douaissienne. Flesh and chamois; very lovely.. 7575
Boule de Neige. Large, cup-shaped flower of perfect shape; white, lightly sulphured, center bordered with bright carmine; extia fine.150
Charlemagne. Large flower; creamy white, shaded chamois
500

## Dugueslin. Rosy carmine

Duke of Wellington. Sulphury white.
Edouard Andre. Large, glotular flower; deep crimsonred, shaded black, with metallis reflex; stamens goldyellow, magnificent coloring, producing grand effect.

00
1000Claire Dubois. Large, slobular flowers; very full; most
beautiful pink; glossy reflex. Very fine. ..... $\$ 200$Comte d'Osmant. White, with sulphurish center.A fine large flower.35
Couronne d'Or (Golden Crown). Large, imbricatedwhite flower, yellow reflex, with stripes of carmine andgolden stamens; extra finc. One of the very best lates,and fine for cutting$60 \quad \$ 600$
Canari. Guard petals fleshy white, yellow center; distinct and fine ..... 50
50050500
Delachei. Large, cup-shaped flower; deep amaranth; carried on long stems ..... 350
Dorchester. Cream-color, tinged pink; very double; fragrant ..... 75
Doyenne d'Enghien. Rose-violet, very dark, prettily veined. . ..... $35 \quad 350$
Duchesse de Nemours. (Calot.) Very bcautiful, cup-shaped flower; sulphur-white, with greenish reflex;pretty bud; extra finc35040400
30 ..... 300

Emily Hoste. Pale creamy white
Emily Hoste. Pale creamy white. ..... $50 \quad 500$

## CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued

Edulis superba. Very large flowers of perfect shape Each Doz. leatuiful, brilliant, tinted violet, mixed with whitish limules; silvery reflex.
Eugene Verdier. Large, cup-shaped flower; flesh-pink, shaded yellow and salnon; extra fine
Faust. Anemone-flowered; muard petals soft lilae, center flesh, shaded chamois.
Felix Crousse. Bnormous flower; brilliant red; extra.
Festiva. Dwarf; pure white, center cirmine-spotted. the same as Festiva maxima bat dwarf; large flower; excellent
Festiva maxima. Very large, pure white flowers, with some blood-red stains in center: tall stalks: beautiful foliage, and very free-flowering. One of the very best white Peonies in cultivation. (Sec illustration, p. 23.)
Floral Treasure. Soft rose, ligules buff, with tufts of rose petals in center; carried on long stems; distinet
and fine; fragrant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 35 & \$ 3 & 50\end{array}$
150

Formosa. Pretty eonvex flower; yellowish white, bright red stigmas
Francis Ortegat. Brilliant crimson; full-double flowers; very rich

Golden Harvest. Nearest approaeh to yellow
. 50
Grandiflora carnea. 200
Germaine Bigot. Large flowers; glossy flesh-eolor, shaded salmon-tea; of a delieate freshness; very beautiful
Hon. B. F. Jones. Semi-double, outer petals white, center filled with yellow stamens resembling a waterlilv: very lovely
Humei. A splendid old sort, with extra-Each Doz. large deep rose-pink flowers; one of the latest to bloom.
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 30 & \$ 3 & 00\end{array}$
Jeanne d'Arc. Large flowers of soft rose, sulphur-white, and lively rose, center stained carmine, lovely, fresh coloring
Lady Leonora Bramwell. Silvery rose; fragrant.
Lohengrin. Soft pink, ecuter pink....
Luteana. Soft pink, center pink and salmon-yellow.
La Tulipe. Very large, globular flower, rosy white eenter, outside of the flower lively carmine, center striped deep carmine; extra fine.
L'Eclatante. Carmine; very beautiful.
Livingston. Large flowers; soft pink, washed with white; center touched carmine; lovely
Louis Van Houtte. Large flower of lively violet-red; very brilliant; a very beautiful varicty
Lutea variegata. Fleshy white, shaded yellow
La Vestale. Beautiful, globular flower; sulphur-white
L'Indispensable. Rosy pink, blush center; large and very fine.
Madame Bruan. Brilliant rosy flesh, center creamy white, shaded yellow, fading to pure white; large flowers; extraf fine
Madame Bucquet. Velvety black-amaranth: coloring extremely dark and rieh.
Madame Caste. Large, blush guard petals, lemon center.
Madame Crousse. White, tinted pink, conter carmine; bordered very lovely.
Madame de Galhan. Soft glossy fleshpink
Madame Furtardo. Guard petals bright, violaccous pink, center salmonpink
Marguerite Gerard. Lovely light pink; one of the most exquisitely beautiful Peonies in cultivation.
$\begin{array}{llll}100 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
$50 \quad 500$
$40 \quad 400$
$50 \quad 500$
$40 \quad 400$
$75 \quad 800$
35
$75 \quad 750$
$30 \quad 300$
$35 \quad 350$
75800
$60 \quad 600$
$100 \quad 10 \quad 00$
$50 \quad 500$
$35 \quad 350$
$\begin{array}{llll}100 \quad 10 & 00\end{array}$

30
300

150

Marie. White, washed with chamois; very late varicty. Each 7.5 Doz. 00
Marie Crousse. Very light salmon-rose, edged pure white; extra fine..
$50 \quad 500$
Marie Lemoine. (Lemoine.) Extra large: free-flowering; ivory-white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Meissonier. Large flower; brilliant purple-amaranth.
Milton Hill. Large flower; fresh pink. with oecasional markings of carmine; extra fine..................... $\pm 00$
Mirielle. Late; milky white; distinet and fine ....... 100
Mme. Calot. Large flower; very double; carnationwhite, tinted yellow.
Mme. Chaumy. Large flowers in eluster; rose-shaded silvery border; very late varicty
Mme. de Vatry. Very large flower of perfoct shape;
color clear carnation, sulphur-white center with carmine stripes; extra-fine railety
Mme. de Verneville. Very pretty anemone flower, very full; collar of large petals, those of the ernter
very close; carnation-white and sulplur, sometimes earmine; extra
Mme. Jules Elie. Glistening pink, edged silver-rose; extra-large flower..
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Large; purple-red shaded black-maroon; the darkest variety in cultivation; very effective
Ne Plus Ultra. Violet-rose, center mauve-rose with lighter stripes
Nivea plenissima. Yellowish white, stained carmine; dwarf plant.
$50 \quad 500$
Offrinalis. Single white.
30300
Officinatis mutabilis alba (Old Double White). Blush-white; early flowering


Single Peonies


PeEONIA FESTIVA MAXIMA
One of the finest white Peonies in cultivation. See dearriptinn page 22

CHOICE NAMED PEONIES, continued
Officinalis rosea (Old Double Rose). Each Dition Doz. Old Double Crimson. Very effective when planted in masses; one of the earliest to bloom.
. $\$ 20$ per 100. Perfection. (Richardson.) Light pink, fading to flesh; fine and fragrant.... Petite Renee. Very large flowers in clusters; clear carmined purple, central petals very narrow, clear carmine striped white, golden extremities.
Pottsi plena. Fine crimson-purple
Preciosa nova. Yellowish white, washed with bright carmine
President Roosevelt. Double flower; dark red
Prince de Salm Dyck. Lovely lilac, chamois center.
Princess Galitzin. Soft carnation, very narrow center; petals of sulphur-yellow; finc.
Reevesiana plena. Large flower; beautiful rose-color; very fragrant
Queen Victoria. White, suffused with pink
Rose d'Amour. Large flower of very soft carnation-pink; very fresh color; fine
Rubra superba. (Richardson.) Grand, globe-shaped flower; purplish crimson; very late. One of the finest reds in cultivation
Rubra triumphans. Crimson-purple. .
Sara Bernhardt. Large flowers of fine effect; corolla of large petals, lively violet-1 ose, center salmon
Seedlings. All colors mixed
Solfaterre. Collar of large, pure white petals, those of the center narrow and sulphur-yellow. One of the best
$25 \quad 250$ 125
$40 \quad 400$
$75 \quad 750$
50500

100
$40 \quad 4$
25
250

75
750

Souvenir de l'Exposition du Mans. Large flower; beautiful, lively violetred, with brilliant silvery reflex; extra fine.
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle.
Clear cherry-1 ose; very brilliant. .....
Thorbecki. Very large flower; beautiful silvery rose
Tenuifolia. Same as following variety, but with beautiful single flowers.
Tenuifolia flore pleno. Deeply cut, fringe-like foliage; flowers bright scar-let-crimson; rare and fine.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Large, imbricated flower; soft carna-tion-pink, with white reflex, carmine center; very fresh coloring. One of the best
Triumphans Gandavensis. Large flower; pinkish white, shaded chamois;
good habit.
$75 \quad 800$
Variegata. A Japanese variety with curiously twisted Each and fringed petals; the flowers are small, striped and blotehed with earminc. Attracts much attention... $\$ 050$
Victoire de l'Alma. Large flower of perfect form; purplish violet-scarlet, silvery reflex; extra.
Victoire Leman. Fresh pink collar, sulphur center,
boldered carmine; very pretty flower.
Victor Lemoine. Dark blood-red
Warwick. Very free-flowering; rich crimson.
Zoe Calot. Very large flower, globular, very full; soft pink, shaded lilac; extra fine.

## Kelway Peonies

Kclway \& Son are the most famous of the English Peony-growers. The following is a selection of their best varieties:
Arimus. Purple-erimson, showing golden anthers.
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh-white. Grandest Pcony known. First-class certificate, R. B. S.
Cyclops. Purple-crimson. First-class certificate, R. B. $\dot{\mathrm{S}}$.
Duke of Cambridge. A very handsome bright crimson flower; a superb variety; the very best of its color. . . . . $\$ 8$ per doz..
Duke of Devonshire. A large varicty of deep rose-color, with large outer guard petals. Award of Merit, R. H. S. .
Euboles. Light pink, with broad guard petals
Lord Roseberry. Crimson; very fine.

## German Iris

In the Iris family the German varieties rank second in importance, the magnificent Japanese Iris bcing first, of course. They bloom profuscly early in May, are of the greatest hardiness and easiest culture, and should be freely planted in every garden. These Irises are the "Flags" of the oldfashioned gardens. They are most effective when used as edging for a shrubbery or garden border. There are no pure white varieties.
Named Varieties, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 , unless otherwise noted.
Mixed Varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100.
Albatross. Standards are white, shaded with palest blue; falls white, tipped purple; a very lovely variety.
Canary Bird. Pale yellow; lovely.
Charlotte Patti. Standards lemon-yellow, falls same, veined reddish brown; dwarf.
Dalmatica. Delicate lavender. Tall, vigorous plant with very large flowers; one of the finest of all Irises. 25 c. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Dalmatica, "Khedive." Pale blue. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Darius. Large; yellow and lilac. large flowers.
Donna Maria. White. tinged lilac.
Florentina alba. Silvery white; early.
Fragrans. Lovely white, edged with violet.
Gluck. Standards white, falls purple. Extra-large flowers for cutting
President Thiers. Bronze-purple standards, dark purple falls. A most distinct, richly colored flower.
Her Majesty. Lovely rose-pink. A variety of great distinction and beauty. 35 cts. each.
Honorable. Yellow, talls brownish maroon.


German Iris
Madam Chereau. Pearly white, daintily edged with lavender. Kharput. Extra-fine blue. 20 cts. each.
Queen of May. Lovely rose-lilac. 35 cts. each.
Queen of the Gypsies. Standards bronze, falls light purple.
Alvares. Standards light purple; falls dark velvety purple.
Ada. Standards dark bronze, falls dark maroon.

## Japanese Iris

Some years ago a set of Japanese Iris (I. Kampferi) was sent to us from Japan to test, which was said to be identical with the collection in the Royal Gardens. We cannot vouch for this statement, as we have never been in Japan, but we have never seen another collection in America or Europe that would equal it in any way. The collection contained many colors and varieties we had never seen before, and the flowers were of remarkable size and beauty. When these Irises were in bloom they excited the greatest admiration and enthusiasm and it was hard to convince people that these unique and exquisitely beautiful flowers were as hardy as apple trees, and as easily grown as potatoes. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but if the soil is made very rich and deep, and flooded with water for a month before and during their blooming season, they will produce flowers of a wonderful size, sometimes 10 to 12 inches across. These Irises should be planted in full exposure to the sun. As the Japanese names are unintelligible and impossible to remember, we have renamed this collection.

Since the above collection was received we have annually added to it the newest varieties from Japan and new varieties selected from thousands of seedlings grown on our own grounds, until we now have what is unquestionably the firiest and most complete collection of Japanese Iris in the world.

## PRICES OF JAPANESE IRIS

Named varieties, described in the following list, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 13$ per 100 , except where noted.
American-grown, fine mixed, without names, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100, $\$ 50$ per 1,000

Alice Kiernan. Single. White, suffused with pale blue, center white, edged blue; extra large and fine; loveliest variety in cultivation. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Allegheny. Double. Pale lavender, striped white; late. 35 cts.
Amoret. Double. Blue, blotched and mottled with dark blue and reddish plum, yellow bar at base; late.


THE JUNE GLORY OF THE JAPANESE IRIS IN JAPAN (From The Country Calendar)
All the varieties of this beautiful Iris succeed in American gardens

## JAPANESE IRIS, continued

Apollyon. Double. Reddish plum, striped white, base of petals yellow; large and fine.
Aurora. Single. White, freely striped and suffused with magenta.
Blue Flag. Doublc. Indigo-blue, base of petals yellow; the last variety to bloom. 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per $100, \$ 40$ per 1,000 .
Captain C. W. Brown. New. Single. Extra large; pendulous petals; white, striped crimson-maroon; vigorous, tall. 75 cts. each.
Coquette. Double. Magenta, yellow center, feathered lilac.
Cygnet. Single. Purple and plum, blotehed white.
Delight. Single. Dark ross, purple at base of petals.
Dorothy. Single. Light maroon, blotched white.
Edward A. Woods. New. Single. Dark maroon, shading to white at margin of petals; extra large and distinct. $\$ 1$ each.
Esmeralda. Single. Magenta, penciled white, center white.
Gigantea. Double. Bluish purple, lightly striped white; vigorous grower and free bloomer. The earliest-flowering variety in the collection.
Glow. Double. Crimson-maroon; large and fine. 50 ets. each.
Harlequin. New. Three petals, large flower; delicately suffused and spotted with maroon, variable, sometimes splashed with large blotches of maroon. $\$ 1$ each.
Heart of Gold. Double. Extra-large, white flowers, yellow center.
Hermione. Single. White, maroon center, petals penciled with blue.
Hobart J. Park. New. Six petals; extra-large flower; white, lightly suffused with blue, center pale pink; extra fine. $\$ 1$ each.
Ida. Reddish plum, rich and velvety, narrow yellow band on base of petals. 50 cts. each.
James R. Mellon. Double. Extra-large flower; lilac, striped with purplish blue, purple center; distinct and fine.
J. C. Slack. Double. Lilac, heavily blotched with magenta and blue, yellow center; distinct.
J. Walter Thompson. New. Six petals; white striped and heavily margined light maroon, base of petals yellow. $\$ 1$ each.

Kitty. Single. Slightly suffused with pale blue. 50 cts. each.
Lorna Doone. Double. White, delicately penciled with blue, yellow band at base of petals, blue center.
Mary Shattuck. New. Single. Rosy lavender, striped with violet very lovely. \$1 each.
Mont Blanc. Double. Pure white; large and fine. One of the finest of the white varieties.
Moonlight. Double. White flower, with yellow center; rich and dainty in effect.
Mrs. Henry L. Higginson. Single. Bright reddish maroon, center white.
Mrs. J. H. Ballantine. Single. Extra-large, white flower, delicately suffused with pale blue, margins of petals pure white; fine. 50 ets.
Mrs. Morris Brandon. New. Double. White, penciled decp blue. center dark purple; late and fine. 50 cts. each.
Mrs. William P. Snyder. New. Six petals; dark maroon, velvety texture; very late; extra fine. 50 cts. each.
Mrs. W. R. Massie. New. Single. Light maroon, blotched white; lovely. \$1. each.
Octavia. Single. White, dark center, petals distinctly netted with blue.
Purity. Double. Large; pure white; strong, vigorous plant.
Queen of the Whites. Double. White; vigorous grower.
Romola. Single. Lilac, striped with plum, plum center.
Rosalind. Double. Light purple, freely striped with white.
Snowdrift. Single. Pure white.
Springdale. Single. Bluish purple, slightly striped white. Exceedingly handsome.
W. H. Buttfield. Double. Center of petals white, heavily margined with magenta; vigorous grower.
Wm. F. Dreer. Double. White, penciled with lavender.
Wm. J. Matheson. Double. Reddish plum, base of petals yellow; large and fine.

## New Irises

## Siberian Irises

Sibirica, Snow Queen. An exquisite new hardy Iris; the flowers are of a snowy whiteness, large and well formed, produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower-border or waterside. 3 feet high. Award of Merit, R. H. S., June 24,1902 . 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Sibirica superba. Large, violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. Fine border plant and a grand subject for planting near water. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz.

## German Irises

Stylosa innocenza. Exquisitely beautiful white flowers, tinted with blue and yellow; almost pure white; a color never before obtainable in German Irises. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz
Aurea. A pure, rich, deep yellow; very distinct and fine. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Dwarf Bearded Irises

These Irises have flowers similar to the German Iris, but are much dwarfcr and bloom in April. They are extremely free-flowering and desirable.
Socrates. Bright claret-red, falls deeper claret, beard yellow. 25 each.
Orange Queen. Beautiful clear yellow, with orange beard. 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz.

## Native Irises

Pseudacorus. semi-aquatic variety; valuable for planting in swamps and on the edge of ponds; vigorous plant with lovely yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Pseudacorus variegata. Same as above, with variegated foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz.
Versicolor. The Common Blue Flag of our swamps and meadows; valuable for naturalizing. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Iris pumila

These beautiful little Irises do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. They are fine for bordering flower-beds or planting in front of the tall Irises. Mixed varieties. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Tall English Delphiniums

We are tempted to say that the Improved English Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, but we are also tempted to say this of a score of other things, and, of course, it is impossible to say which is the most beautiful of hardy plants, for they have such an immense varicty of beauty that the wonder grows that people, continue to plant, by the million, bedding plants which have little or no beauty; are an annual expensc, and cost quite as much as hardy plants whose first cost is their only cost, and which increase in size, in beauty, and often in quantity, year after year. These Delphiniums may not be the most beautiful hardy plants, but they are among the most beautiful, and nothing can be more distinct and satisfactory. They are stately and picturesquc, some varieties growing 8 feet high in rich soil; they have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, and their season is a long one; in fact, they: will bloom from spring till fall if properly treated.

CULTURE OF DELPHINIUMS.-The culture of Dclphiniums is exccedingly simple, and the results out of all proportion to the slight amount of eare necessary. They thrive in almost any position, and may be planted at any time of the year, provided that in summer the plants are not too forward, and that they be well watered if the weather be dry. The soil may be a rich, friable loam, which suits them finely; but any soil, cven hot and sandy, if well watcred and manured will give excellent results. Dig deeply-trenching is better,-add plenty of well-rotted manure, and plant about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Placed in lines, as a background to a bordcr, or in groups of, say, three plants at intervals, the effect of the Delphinium is exceedingly fine. They look well in beds, also, arranged at the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses of large groups of separate colors, and may be associated with shrubs with great advantage, succeeding well in shrubberies because of their robustness. A succession of flowers may be cxpected from spring to early autumn, especially if the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced which will give blossom. Copious watering in summer will be attended by incrcased size of spike and flower; in fact, in seasons of prolonged drought, water is absolutely a necessity on many soils if the varieties are to exhibit themselves in their true size and bcauty of fower and spike. Top-dressing is greatly recommended on certain soils, instead of the bare surface of the ground being left exposed to the sun. Some of the neater dwarf alpine and other hardy plants may be utilized to plant between and around Delphiniums. Coal ashes strewn over the crowns will protect the plants from slugs through winter and spring. As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphiniums; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below in order to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old smaller-flowered varieties. No amount of liberal treatment will cause the smaller-flowered kinds of a fcw years back to develop into the gorgeous hybrids of today.

## SPECIAL OFFER OF IMPROVED ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS

I want every one who receives this price-list to try these improved English Delphiniums, and to that end offer them at extremely low prices. I guarantee that they will give unqualified satisfaction in every instance and will be a revelation of beauty to most people.


1000
300
500


## Standard Sorts

Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 25 cts . cach, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 16$ per 100 .
Chinense. A very pretty variety, with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Chinense album. A pure white form of the above. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Formosum. The old favorite dark blue with white center; 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous, free-flowering, and one of the best. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .
Formosum cœlestinum. Charming light blue variety of above; most exquisite shade of blue. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.

## New Phloxes

The following are the best new Phloxes recently received from Europe.
Antonin Mercie. Light ground-color, one-half of each petal suffused bluish lilac.
Asia. One of the prettiest in the collection. A delicate shade of mauve, with a crimson-carmine eye.
Baron Van Dedem. Brilliant cochincal-red with salmon shadings; a rich color.
General Van Heutsz. Brilliant salmon-red, white center. 25 cts. Goliath. A giant in growth, in rich soil 5 fect high; bright crimsoncarmine, with deeper eye.
Gruppenkonigen. Clear flesh-rose, with deeper eye; lovely. 25 ets.
Lady de Grey. Deep purple, with crimson eyc; dark foliage; 4 ft .
Lady Grisel. White, shaded soft gray; buds violet; $31 / 2$ feet; extra fine.
Lady Molly. Soft pale pink flowers of perfect form; 2 feet; extra fine. Lady Satanella. Very large flowers of a glowing orange; 3 ft .; extra fine.

## Meteor. Lovely shade of soft salmon-rose; 3 ft .; extra fine.

Rynstrom. A splendid improvement on Pantheon; color not unlike that of Paul Neyron rose; fine for massing.

Except where noted, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Specimen plant of Improved English Delphiniums

## Hardy Perennial Phloxes

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give to then a deservedly first place among hardy plants. For cutting, their large trusses go a long way in floral decoration. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimsons and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral-red, all having a delicate fragrance. Perennial Phloxes succecd in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are much benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over, and the plant given a good soaking of water, they will produce a second supply of flowers, thus continuing the display until late in autumn. These later blooms are often finer than the first.
Field-grown plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100, except where noted
Adonis. China-rose, large carmine eye.
A. G. McKimmon. Early-flowering; purplish lilac; large truss.

Albion. Strong, vigorous grower; large panicles of pure white flowers with faint red eye.
Athis. Tall; best salmon.
Aurore. Brilliant orange-crimson, bright crimson eye; a very showy variety.
Bacchante. Crimson, with carmine eye; dwarf and very bushy; fullflowering.
Beranger. Rosy white, suffused gray; very delicate shade; lovely
Boule de Feu. Bright rosy red, dark center.
B. Comte. Brilliant rich French purple.

Champs Elysees. Fine, rich purplish crimson.
Charlotte Saison. White, red center; large panicles.
Cheswick. Salmon, bright crimson center.
Comet. Rich, dark crimson, the richest-colored of all Phloxes.
Defiance. Bright, deep red; one of the best.
Eclaireur. Bright purplish rose, light center; enormous flowers.
Eiffel Tower. Large flowers; fine salmon.

## Etna. Brilliant crimson.

Eugene Danzanvillier. Lilac, shading white at edges.
Frau Antoine Buchner. The finest white yet introduced; largest truss and individual flower. Dwarf. 25 cts. each.

Perennial Phlox



Miss Lingard Phlox

Frau Waldeck. Pure white; very large.
Forerunner. Early-flowering; white, suffused rosy purple.
Helena Vacaresco. A free, large-flowering dwarf white.
Hermine. Very dwarf, pure white.
Kossuth. Rose, maroon center.
Lothair. Fine crimson.
La Neige. Pure white.
Paniculata. Rosy purple; fine for naturalizing.
Miss Cook. White, pink eye; early.
Miss Lingard. The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June, and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from attacks of red spider. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100.
Moliere. Salmon-rose, with deep rose eye.
Mrs. Dunbar. White, with purplish rose eye.
Mrs. Jenkins. Early-flowering; white; immense panicles.
Mrs. Miller. Early-flowering; lovely purplish rose.
Obergartner Wittig. Light rose, center lighter; red eye.
Pacha. Deep rose, with brighter eye.
Prof. Schliemann. Good, clear pink.
Rosalie. White, blush center; delicate and distinct.
Rosenberg. Bright reddish violet, with blood-red eye; individual flowers as large as a silver dollar.
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, with crimson eye.

Splendens. Brilliant glowing crimson; splendid color.
siebold. Orange-scarlet; very brilliant; good habit; a great improvement on "Coquelicot" in every way. 20 cts. each.
Sunshine. Aniline-red, with crimson eye and light halo.
Thos. G. Glover. White, with carmine eye.

## NEW PHLOX, ELIZABETH CAMPBELL

This is the best Phlox introduced in recent years and is destined to become very popular. Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark red eyc; very beautiful. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Plants Suitable for Naturalizing

The most delightful and least troublesome form of gardening is the planting of suitable hardy plants and bulbs in the rougher parts of the grounds and allowing then to take care of themselves exactly the same as the wild flowers. Many plants are perfectly at home in the grass; of course we do not mean the grass of a lawn which must be mown, but the grass of meadows and orchards, along streams and ponds and on the edges of woods and wild shrubbery. We give a few suitable varieties below, but there are seores of others, and we shall be glad to send a list of these when desired.
BELLIS perennis (Double English Daisy). There is nothing more cliarming for naturalizing than this popular little flower endeared to thousands by Robert Burns' delightful poem. It can even be grown on the lawn, as it accommodates itself to the lawn-mower. White and pink varietics. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
ASTER Novm-Anglim rubra. Everybody knows the wild Asters which make such beautiful pictures along the roadsides in the fall, but this splendid largeflowered variety does not grow wild throughout the country. Either for naturalizing, for the garden, or for planting among shrubbery, there is no finer fallflowering plant. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.
AQUILEGIA Canadensis. This beautiful native Columbine grows wild in many parts of the country. There is no finer subject for naturalizing. It is perfectly at home on a rocky bank or in the grass. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.
Corrulea (True). This charming blue and white Columbine is one of the loveliest of garden plants and just as desirable for naturalizing. \$1.75 per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100 .
Chrysantha. A bright yellow Columbine that is in bloom for two months. Used with A. carulea, blue, and A Canadensis, red, a most charming picture can he made. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., 88 per 100.
HARDY ENGLISH PRIMROSE. One of the loveliest sights in all England are the hardy primroses in blcom in orchard and meadows in early spring. In many places the ground is earpeted with their lovely canary-yellow flowers, wnich are delightfully fragrant. They are equally hardy here, and nothing can be more delightful, either for naturalizing in orchard, meadow, along a brook, or planting in borders or along the edge of a shrubbery border. 10 ets. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .
CORONILLA varia. One of the prettiest floral pictures we have ever seen was a great mass of this in one of the meadows of Franklin Park, Boston. It completely covered the ground and had piled itself $u_{p}$ in a pleasing tangled mass of green foliage and white and pink bloom. 81.25 per doz.


Phlox divaricata Canadensis, naturalized
PHLOX Carolina. A beautiful, bright pink Phlox, which cannot be surpassed for naturalizing. Grows 12 to 16 inches high, and is eovered with bright, showy flowers throughout the month of June. Thrives in sun or shade. but will flower more frcely in the sun. $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .

## Phlox divaricata Canadensis

One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced into Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to mect with much favor when better known, as nothing ean produce such a cheerful correr in the garden in very early spring. Frequently beginning to bloom carly in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large, bright lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems ahout 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant. Extremely finc for naturalizing in the woods and shady places. Although this Phlox is usually found grewing wild in shady places, it will do better if it is planted where it has full exposure to the sun and will bloom more freely. 10 cts. each, \&s per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Other Choice Hardy Perennial Flowers Suitable for Naturalizing

Butterfly-weed (Aselepias).
Orange or yellow day-lilies
(Hemerocallis).
Sweet rocket (Ilesperis).

Iris Sibirica, var. sanguinca. Lythrum roseum.<br>Giant knot-weed.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis).
Phlox paniculata.
Goat's beard (Spirca aruncus).


Border of Hardy Plants

## Some Notable Hardy Plants

Elsewhere will be found a very complete list of hardy plants, but the following varieties are especially desirable, and I am in a posi tion to furnish them in quantity at very low prices.

## Aquilegias

All of the single, long-spurred Aquilegias, or Columbines, are extremely beautiful, and a collection of them should be a feature in every garden. Foremost among these choice plants are our native Aquilegias. If these and other choice hardy plants were as well known as bedding plants, the day of geraniums, coleus, and other commonplace plants would soon be over. The flowers of these Aquilegias are most lovcly and delicate, ranging from white to crimson, including shades of blue and yellow. The exquisite Rocky Mountain Columbinc, Aquilegia corulea, is one of the loveliest flowers in cultivation, and it and Aquilegia Canadensis, which grows wild so plentifully in many localities, are both fine for naturalizing and will thrive if planted in the grass of meadows and allowed to take care of themselves. They are also fine for the formal garden. Assorted varieties, our selection, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 . For complete list of varieties, see general list of hardy plants.

## Armeria (Thrift)

Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems about 9 inches high. They flower more or less continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Very effective in the rockery and indispensable in the border. Fine for edging beds and borders on account of extremely dwarf habit of growth.
Formosa. Pink.
Cephalotes. Bright, rosy pink flowers.
Maritima splendens. Bright pink; fine.
15 ets. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100

## Calimeris incisa

A graccful little plant with finely cut foliage and the prettiest of all single white daisy-like flowers. Blooms all summer and is distinct and fine. 15 cts. cach, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Stokesia cyanea

## (The Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely, from early in July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.
Alba. Pure white variety of above. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Ranunculus acris fl. pl.

A double-flowered form of our common Buttercup. Clear yellow flowers in May and June; dainty and beautiful. 15 cts. each, 81.50 per doz.

## Arenaria montana

Forming fine mounds smothered with large snowy white flowers in early summer. A valuable rock-garden and border plant; grows 6 inches high. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.



Pompon Chrysanthemums

## Polemonium reptans

## (Jacob's Ladder)

Useful border plants about 12 inches high, with deep green, finely cut foliage and spikes of showy blue flowers in May and June; of graceful growth. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Spiraea filipendula

A plant of decided merit, growing 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with fern-like foliage, with loose clusters of white flowers; blooms end of May. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Phlox Carolina

A very desirable native Phlox, growing about 12 inches high. Bright pink flowers in May and June. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz.

## Blackberry Lily (Pardanthus Sinensis)

Lily-like flowers of a bright orange color spotted with red, which are succeeded by seeds that resemble blackberries. Very showy and desirable. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz.

## Large-flowered Chrysanthemums

We have collected from farm gardens some of the old-fashioned Chrysanthemums which are really hardy and which bloom in October and November, after all other outdoor flowers are gone. Often in bloom when the snow is on the ground; old, established beds are very showy. 3 to 4 feet high. When in bloom are a perfect mass of flowers. Our stock is grown in pots and can be delivered any time during the spring or summer. We offer four large-flowered varieties-White, Pink, Blush and Yellow. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.. $\$ 10$ per 100. Delivery in May.


Chrysanthemum latifolium

## Chrysanthemum latifolium

We have at last succeeded in getting a stock of the true variety of this most beautiful of all the Single Daisies. It is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants for the garden or border, and produces its large, beautiful single white flowers in the greatest profusion. It should be included in every collection of hardy plants. 15 c . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
SHASTA DAISY. This new California Daisy has been introduced with a great hurrah, and may be all that is claimed for it, but, so far, in our garden, does not appear to be so good as Chrysanthemum latifolium, which it resembles. However, there is a large demand for it and it is our business to supply the demand. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz.
PRINCESS HENRY. This has larger flowers than C. latifolium, and really is an improvement. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Pompon Chrysanthemums

These are the srall-flowcred Chrysanthemums of the old-fashioned gardens, and bloom in October and November after almost all flowers are gone. They are showy in the garden and effective as cut-flowers, and, being perfectly hardy and of easiest culture, can be successfully grown in any garden. We offer a fine collection of the best varieties, ranging from white to deep crimson. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 Globe d'Or. Light yellow; extra.
Regulus. Bronze-yellow.
Wm. Westlake. Dark red, center yellow.
Bob. Pink, fades to white.
Mrs. Vincent. Dark crimson.
Julia Lagravere. Dark crimson; large flowers of good form.
Flora. Bright yellow.
Trojan. Dark yellow, striped coppery red.
Golden Pheasant. Golden yellow.

## POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Eagle d'Or. Colden yellow.
Golden Pheasant. Rich golden yellow.
Pink Beauty. Very snall, button-like, pink flower.
Rhoda. Apple-blossom-pink.
Rosinante. Pale jink, center lighter.
Rubra minima. Very small, button-like flowers; coppery red.
Tiber. Yellow and eopper-red.
While these Chrysanthemums are hardy, they are better for being covered with 2 or 3 inches of manure in the winter.

## Physostegia Virginica alba

An Ameriean plant, and by no means a new one; yet it is a flower so unique in its make-up that it stands apart from all others and alone. For massing, planting in association with other appropriate Varieties in the border, for planting with shubbery or for cut-bloom, it is unrivaled. In value it is not equaled by the popular Golden Glow; and it possesses a eonstitution just as rugged. Its large, graceful spikes of white flowers are produced in greatest profusion from about the middle of June, and if kept cut (so as not to produce seed) it continues to flower in a perfect inass of bloom until frost. The flowers themselves are intensely interesting and attractive, resembling large heather. The stems are long, square, thick, rigid and strong, holding the flowers in a dignified and stately manner when upon the plant and when cut. The plants form large, dense clumps, 3 or 4 feet high, and require no petting, sueeeeding on all kinds of soil and in all situations. 15 cts . eaeh, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.

## Polyanthus, or Cowslip

This eharming spring-blooming plant belongs to the Primrose family, the hardy varieties of whieh are so very popular in England, but are rarely seen in this country, owing partly to an impression that they cannot be grown in this climate. This is a mistake, as they do very well here. For the front of borders and shrubbery, for spring bedding, and for naturalizing in moist and partly shaded plaees nothing ean be finer. The eoloring in the flowers is especially rich and fine. At this writing we have a long border of these plants in bloom in our garden, and nothing gives us greater plcasure. They are so eharming in habit, rich and varied in coloring, and so carly to bloom, coming with the spring-flowering bulbs, that nothing can be more acceptable. We use them freely for deeorating the dining-table and library windows, taking plants up from the border and putting them in fern-dishes and pots, where they go on blooming as if they had never been disturbed. Their hardiness has been pretty well settled by the severe winter of 1911 and 1912. The minimum temperature at our country plaee was 24 degrees below zero. Not a single Polyanthus was injured, and they were planted in wet soil at that. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.
Large-flowered White. An improved variety, with very large flowers; very fine. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 1.00$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Hardy Primroses

The hardy Primroses do not receive the attention they deserve. They are charming little spring-flowering plants of the easiest culture, and thrive in partial shade. Very valuable for naturalizing and for edging beds and borders. They are among the modest things of earth which have a charm and loveliness all their own.
Primula Cashmeriana. A rare and beautiful Primrose with rich vio-let-purple flowers. 20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Primula Japonica. Showy; perfectly hardy; eolors ranging from pure white to rieh purplish erimson. 25 ets. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Primula frondosa. A beautiful hardy Primrose, with heads of rosy lilar flowers rising from tufts of silvery foliage. 15 ets. caeh, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens; more's the pity, for its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloon of extremely rieh and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. The plants offered are grown from the fincst strains to be obtained in England. We offer them in pink, white, crimson, scarlet or mixed colors. Fine, large plants, 15 ets. eaeh, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.


Hardy Chrysanthemums (see page 45)

## Epimedium (Barrenwort)

A genus of dwarf-growing plants with leathery foliage and panieles of lovely white, yellow and lilac-colored flowers. The foliage of all the varieties offered below assumes the most beautiful tints of eolor in autumn.

## Lilacea. Beautiful Iilae.

Niveum. Pure white.
Muschianum. Creamy white. Sulphureum. Light yellow.
Any of the above four varieties, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Pentstemon pubescens

A very showy variety, with rosy purple flowers, blooming in July and August. 15 cts. cach, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hardy Ferns

Varicties marked * require shade; those marked $\dagger$ sueceed in open border.
*Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern).
*Aspidium acrostichoides (Wood Fern). marginale.
Goldianum (Shield Fern).
$\dagger$ Asplenium Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern).

* " Thelypteris.
$\dagger$ " Trichomanes (Spleenwort).
$\dagger$ Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern).
$\dagger$ Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern).
$\dagger$ " Struthiopteris (Ostrieh Fern).
$\dagger$ Osmunda gracilis (Flowering Fern).


Improved Gaillardias


Dianthus barbatus (see page 34 )
HARDY FERNS, continued
$\dagger$ Osmunda Claytoniana (Flowering Fern). cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern) regalis (Royal Fern).

## $\dagger$ Polypodium falcatum.

## *Woodsia obtusa.

*Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern.) $\dagger$

## Virginica.

Any of the above Ferns, 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100

## Foxglove (Digitalis)

In England the Foxglove grows wild, but, notwithstanding this, it is a great garden favorite, as it well deserves to be. For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed and, planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orehard or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory. Strictly speaking, it is a biennial, but, as it renews itself from selfsown sced, it may be treated as a perennial. Mr. Falconer has naturalized thousands of Foxgloves in Schenley Park, and nothing he has planted attracts more attention and admiration. Planted in the fall, Foxgloves will bloom well the following season. I offer a fine lot of strong plants, grown from the best strains obtainable in Europe. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Improved Gaillardias

We consider the Gaillardia one of the most beautiful and desirable hardy plants in cultivation, and believe our strain of these brilliantflowered plants to be the finest extant. We offer these plants for less than they have ever been sold for, either in this country or Europe. Though sueh an ornamental addition to the herbaceous border, the perennial Gaillardia is content with extremely simple treatment. Dig the soil deeply and enrich with well-rotted manure. We reeommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. Give a moderate amount of room and peg down, and a grand effeet is to be obtained. Every one will have noticed how grandly Gaillardias have thriven through the recent drought; they seem hardly to need water, but we reeommend watering liberally to insure the finest flowers. The Gaillardia whieh Kelway \& Son have been so suecessful in improving and popularizing is, of eourse, simply invaluable as a cutflower, on aecount of its being so lasting when gathered and so brilliant and beautiful. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November, and the greater the drought and searcity of other flowers the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated. No more brilliant and beautiful sight ean be imagined than a large bed of Gaillardias, with their profusion of highly eolored flowers of all shades: Some of the varieties of this improved strsin measure fully 5 inehes in diameter. Mr. Robinson, in the English Flower Garden, recommends that they should be planted in bold groups, and remarks that no plants have finer effect in a bed by themselves, and we quite agree with him. Fixtra strong, fine plants, in a splendid assortment of colors, which will be sure to give complete satisfaetion. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .

## Geum (Avens)

Pretty border plants, growing about 18 inches high, and producing brilliant. showy, bright-colored flowers during the greater part of the summer and fall.
ATROSANGUINEUM. Large, dark crimson flowers.
COCCINEUM. Showy scarlet flowers.
15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz.

## Helianthus

Løtiflorus. The best of the summer-blooming varictics of hardy Sunflowers; flowers 3 inehes in diameter and freely produced. Plant grows 3 to 4 feet high, and spreads rapidly. Fine for eutting, for the border, and for planting among shrubs. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .
H. G. Moon. New. A grand seedling variety with abundance of large rieh golden yellow flowers, rising well above the foliage, extra fine. Height 4 feet. August and September. Award of merit, R. H. S. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Miss Mellish. An improved variety of Helianthus latiflorus; of taller growth and having larger flowers. A deeided improvement and most beautiful sort. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Hibiscus Moscheutos

We wish to eall attention to this extremely showy and satisfactory plant. It thrives in any garden soil, and is equally desirable as a garden plant or naturalized along the edges of brooks and ponds, or planted among shrubs. The plant grows 4 or 5 fcet high, is very bushy, and in August and September is covered with immense single flowers 6 to 8 inches across, from pure white to deep rose in eolor. The pink variety of this plant is the one that grows so abundantly in the Jersey meadows, consequently it is very desirable for marsh and swamp planting.
In separate colors. White, blush-pink and deep rose. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Mixed Colors. Strong plants at a specially low price. $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.


Single Hollyhocks


Liatris pycnostachya (see page 37)

## Hollyhocks

Have you ever noticed that painters ehoose single Hollyhoeks as subjeets for floral paintings oftener than any other fower. We suppose the reason for this is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people, and recognize that the common, and we fear sometimes despiscd, single Hollyhock, is one of the most stately, pieturesque and beautiful plants in the world. Nothing can be more effeetive than a large group or mass of single Hollyhocks, and onee planted they will literally take eare of themselves, even if planted in the grass. We know of patehes that have not been eultivated or disturbed in any way for twenty years. We are determined to have single Hollyhocks for our landscape gardening work, so we colleeted seed from old-fashioned (they will soon be new-fashioned) gardens and had thousands of plants grown for our eustomers. Some people think double Hollyhoeks are more beautiful than single. They are mistaken, although the doubles are bcautiful, but inclined to be top-heavy, often need staking and are liable to disease. Hollyhoeks planted in the fall will bloom well the following summer.

## SPECIAL OFFER OF HOLLYHOCKS

Per doz. 100
Best Large-flowered, Single, all colors, mixed... $\$ 125$ \$ $\$ 700$ Best Large-flowered, Double, mixed colors..... 1258800 Chater's Famous Strain. Best double grown.

In separate colors.
$150 \quad 1000$
New Allegheny. Immense semi-doublc flowers,
with fringed edges; very beautiful. Each, 150... 1501000
Our Hollyhocks are free from disease, and to ensure this we are having them grown in Ohio in soil which is cntirely free from the Hollyhock disease.

## Heliopsis Pitcheriana

A desirable hardy herbaceous plant, growing from 2 to 3 feet high; a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season, and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and are very graceful for cutting. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Festuca glauca

A dwarf grass with very distinct blue foliage. Does not grow over 8 or 10 inches high, and is very effective. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz

## Lily-of-the-Valley

We have a small stock of American-grown Lily-of-the-Valley pips which are suitable for planting outdoors. They are thoroughly hardy and will produce a profusion of flowers early in spring. 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100

## Two Useful Irises

TECTORUM. This is a beautiful white Iris, resembling I. Sibirica in habit and blooming at the same time-early in June. It is extremely vigorous and hardy, and very valuable either for the garden or for naturalizing on the edge of ponds or streams. Thrives in shade. 10 cts each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100.
SIBIRICA SANGUINEA. This is the best of the Siberian Irises, and is extremely desirable in every respect. The brilliant blue flowers are freely produced. The plant grows with great vigor and is perfectly hardy. Splendid for the garden, and nothing finer for naturalizing. 10c. each, 75 c . per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .

## Leontopodium alpinum

## (Edelweiss, or Alpine Snowflower)

Well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is a hardy plant, and well worth a trial. It should be grown either on the rockery or in welldrained, sandy soil. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{per}$ doz.

## Saponaria ocymoides splendens

A charming creeping plant, even prettier, than the creeping Phloxes. It is quite as free-flowering, and piles itself up in masses that are lovely beyond description; beautiful bright pink flowers produced in June. One really good thing that should be in every garden. Pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Liatris pycnostachya

The popular name of this striking plant is Kansas Gay Feather. Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its very unusual appearance; but it is very beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction for butterflies; when in bloom it is always surrounded by them. See illustration on page 32 . 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.

## Lychnis splendens, Double Red

## (Ragged Robin)

Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep red flowers of exquisite fragrance, which remain in perfection six weeks. 15 cts. cach, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Tufted Pansies, or Bedding Violas

The tufted Pansies are hybrids of Pansies and Viola cornuta, and are quite distinct from Pansies in habit and coloring, and we think far more beautiful. The flowers are smaller, but unique in coloring, and the plants spread from the roots like a violet, making them true perennials. They are perfectly hardy, enduring the extremely cold weather of 1911-12 in an open border without protection. They are immensely popular in England and Scotland, where they are generally used for bedding and table decorations, and nothing can be more charming for either purpose. We have always admired these flowers in England, but were not certain that they would thrive in this climate, but after testing them a year in our garden we are convinced that they will do as well here as they do abroad. We have had a splendid lot of plants grown from the best collections in Scotland. They can be planted in the summer, fall or spring. In separate colors or mixed. 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .

## Mertensia Virginica (Blue Bells)

An carly spring-flowering plant, growing about 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with drooping panicles of handsone light blue flowers, fading to clear pink. One of the most interesting of our native spring flowers. May and June. 15 cts each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Oriental Poppies

I remember very well the first time I saw an Oriental Poppy. I was a boy then, and it excited me wonderfully, and I thought it the most remarkable flower in the world; and now, after twenty-five years have gone by and I have seen almost all the known flowers of the world, I am still of the opinion that it is mighty fine, striking and effective, and I have taken the trouble to gather and have grown a collection of several varieties. The foliage of Oriental Poppies dies away in the summer, and many think they are dead, but they will start into growth again in the fall. They are rather hard to establish, but, once established, prove the most persistent perennial.
Erigntness. Kich, glowing salmon. Yery large flowers.
Lady Roscoe. Soft salmon-red flowers, borne on long stems.
Masterpiece. Enormous flowers; silvery 1hush-pink.
Trilby. Brilliant red; finest of all but not very hardy:
Silberblick. Salmon-red with white spots.
Mrs. Perry. Apricot-orange: distinct and beautiful. The flowers are borne on long stems: fine for cutting.
Queen Alexandra. Soft sa*iny salmon-pink with handsome black blotehes.
Cerise Beauty. Cerise-pink, blood-crimson center and glittering black blotches at base of petals.
Diana. Soft shade of salmon-scarlet, with black blotches.
Royal Scarlet. Glowing orange-scarlet flowers, with black blotches; very tall.
Mrs. Marsh. Scarlet, flaked white. A very brilliant Poppy, carried on a long, stout stem; fine as a cut-flower.
Prices: Any of the above named varieties, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 15$ per 100. Mixed varieties, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$10 per 100.

## Vinca minor aurea

## (Hardy Variegated Periwinkle)

A pretty, golden variegated form of the hardy Vinca, which is so much used as a ground-cover, especially in shaded places, where grass will not grow, and for which purpose this new varicty is a valuable addition, also for use in window-boxes duriug the winter months in connection with boxwoods and other evergreen plants. Mr. Win. Falconer, of Pittsburg, one of our best authoritics on hardy plants, says:"It is very beautiful, and I an satisfied that the variety will find an appreciative place among hardy plants." 20 cts each, 82 per doz.

## Hemerocallis, Queen of May

This beautiful Hemerocallis originated as the result of a cross of H. flava major and H. aurantiaca major. The plant has the habit of the father, $I I$. aurantiaca major, with the size and the same beautiful orange-color; but from the mother it has absolute hardiness. It produces twelve to eighteen flowers on stems 5 to 6 fert high, and blooms from May until August. A noble plant. 50c. each.

## Saxifraga cordifolia

This, the only Saxifraga, or Rockfoil, that is hardy in this climate, is distinguished by its large, handsome, shining foliage, and its dense panicles of lovely pink flowers which are produced very early in the spring. 20 cts . cach, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## Hardy English Ivies

We have a fine stock of pot-grown plants suitable for carly fall or spring planting. These Ivies are hardy if planted against a north wall. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 16$ per 100.

## Southernwood

Artemisia Abrotanum (Southernwood, or "Old Man"). 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. Artemisia stelleriana. A trailing species with handsome silvery gray foliage; 6 inches high. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz.

## Wallflowers

The old favorite fragrant Wiallflower. Mixed colors, including yellow, brown, etc. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .

## Cerastium

## (Snow-in-Summer)

Tomentosum. A desirable lowgrowing plant with silvery foliage, suitable for the rockery; or for carpeting dry; sumny spots. such as covering graves or sterp banks. Its attractive white flowers are freely produced in spring and early summer. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \&s per 100.
Biebersteinii. Sinilar to C. tomentosum, but the flowers are very much more beautiful. The plant is dwarf and covers the ground with a mat of silvery foliage which is almost evergreen. The starry flowers are white and extremely beautiful. They are produced frcely in Junc. The plant is for the rockery, covering dry banks or edging borders. 15 c . each, 81.25 per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .

## Platycodon

Mariesi. A valuable dwarf varicty, bearing blue bellshaped flowers nearly 3 inches across, for a long season in late suntmer and early autumn. One of the finest of border plants. The unopened buds are nearly as beautiful as the flowers themselves, and are particularly interesting in their peculiar shape. Extremely effective when planted in groups. 15 ets . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Mariesi nana. The Platycodon, or Wahlenbergia, has been for inany years one of the most popular hardy plants, and deservedly so. This new variety is a decided improvement, as the plants are dwarfer and more compact, and never fall over. Beautiful white or blue bell-shaped flowers produced in the greatest profusion. This new plant is to be highly commended. Price of either white or blue variety, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100 .

## Polygonum cuspidatum

A magnificent plant for producing bold masses of foliage, growing 8 feet high in good soil. Numerous fragrant white spirea-like flowers issue from the axils of the leaves. A stately plant for large flower-borders, shrubberies, wild gardens, banks of streams and ponds and for growing beneath large trees. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

## Pyrethrums

The Pyrethrums are so simply and easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden, whether small or large. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut-flowers through the summer and autumn months. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems; most convenient for vase-decoration. In form the double varieties are somewhat aster- or chrysanthemum-like, and as their chief beauty is in the months of May and June, they may well be designated Spring Chrysanthemums. possessing the advantage over the chrysanthemums of being able to withstand the severest winter without protection. The single-flowered varieties are veritable colored marguerites and possess a range of color and hardiness that marguerites might envy in vain. Nothing can surpass the Pyrethrum for profusion of flowers in the season; flowers succeed flowers without stint, and the blossoms are not injured by storm or sun. Their position should be in the border or in beds. The plants may, with advantage, be cut down after June, which will keep up a greater succession of bloom through the autumn. Pyrethrums grow freely in any ordinary garden soil; a good rich loam suits them, perhaps, best. and in order to secure size, brilliancy and number of flowers, plenty of ordinary well-rotted manure may be added to well-trenched, well-drained soil, and plenty of water may be given when they are in bud in the dry summer weather. A mulching may be applied in dry localities with advantage. The older varieties have been greatly improved upon during the past ten or fifteen years, which is the period during which Kelway \& Son have made them a specialty, and the refined shape and brilliant or soft shades of the newer sorts have caused the Pyrethrum to become deservedly popular. We offer a splendid lot of plants of the choiccst single varieties grown from Kelway's famous strains.
All Colors Mixed. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 9$ per 100 .

## Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow"

This hardy plant of recent introduction is entitled to rank with single hollyhocks for picturesqueness. In good soil it grows from 8 to 10 feet high, branches freely, and for two months in midsummer is literally covered with its large, bright yellow, double flowers. As a garden or lawn plant it is extremely decorative, and equally so as a cut-flower, and very lasting. We have used this a great deal in our landscape work, and have found a large circular group of it surrounded by the dwarfer Rudbeckia speciosa extremely effective. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100.

## Hieracium aurantiacum (Hawkweed)

A low-growing, rapid-spreading plant, best adapted for dry, sandy spots or for covering steep slopes. The flowers are borne in flat heads and are of a bright orange-red. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 .


Foxglove (Digitalis). See page 35

## Thalictrum aquilegifolium

This is undoubtedly one of the most desirable hardy plants in cultivation. Its fine habit, beautiful foliage and masses of lovely flowers, varying from white to purple through all intermediate shades, make it one of the most handsome things that can be planted. A graceful plant of much charm and distinction. Height 2 to 3 feet; blooms in May and June. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.

## Single Violets

In the varieties offered below, the Single Violets have been brought to such a high point of excellence that they are in equal favor with the double sorts, and, being much easier to grow and free from disease, we strongly recommend the amateur to confine himself to this class. By the use of a coldframe a fine crop of flowers can be had in the spring and in the fall.

## 10 ets. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100

California. The variety so popular in California. This is one of the best varieties.
Princess of Wales. A grand variety; very large flowers.

## Hydrangea scandens

This is the true climbing Hydrangea, one of the rarest and most difficult vines to obtain. We have succeeded in getting a small stock from Japan. It is of slow growth, but a plant will eventually cover the end of a house and is wonderfully beautiful when in bloom. Strong plants, 75 cts . each.


Euonymus radicans vegetus

# Hardy Climbing Plants 

## ACTINIDIA arguta

AKEBIA quinata.

## AMPELOPSIS Veitchii

Extra strong pot-grown plants.
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutehman's Pipe) Extra strong. .
BERCHEMIA racemosa.
BIGNONIA radicans (Native Trumpet Cre'per) Orange-red.
Grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Creeper)
Thunbergii. Searlet.
Madam Galen. Dark red; free bloomer.
CELASTRUS scandens (Bitter Sweet)
paniculata. From Japan. Very handsome, vigorous vine, with bright elean foliage.
CLEMATIS coccinea
Henryi. Best large-flowered; white.
Vitalba.

## Jackmani

Extra large
Paniculata. New; extra-strong plants.
Crispa.
Flammula
Virginiana
DOLICHOS Japonicus (Japanese Hardy Bean). The fastest-growing vine in cultivation.
EUONYMUS radicans vegetus. A most beautiful evergreen vine of vigorous growth and perfeet hardiness. Clings to stone or briek. Most valuable introduetion of reeent years. Small plants.
$50 \quad 500$
Each Per doz. E0 50 S5 00

100 50 \$5 00
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & 1 & 75 & \$ 12 & 00 \\ 35 & 3 & 50 & & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}35 & 3 & 50 & & \\ 20 & 2 & 00 & 11 & 00\end{array}$
$50 \quad 500$
$100 \quad 1000$
$25 \quad 250$


| 30 | 3 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 35 | 3 | 25 |
| 35 | 3 | 50 |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |

25

| 40 | 4 | 00 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 |  |  |
| 100 | 10 | 00 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |

!

$50 \quad 500$

EUON YMUS radicans. A splendid ever- Each Per doz. 100 green vine of slow growth and elegant rich green foliage. In Erie we saw the walls of a stone house eovered with this vinc. It was the finest vine effeet we have ever seen on a house and just as fine in winter as it is in summer
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 20 & \$ 2 & 00 & \$ 12\end{array} 00$
HONE YSUCKLE, Lonicera Japonica (Evergreen), Halliana, Brachypoda, aureoreticulata (Golden), 2 yrs. or pot-grown.
Heckrotti. A superb and searee sort; undoubtedly the finest Honeysuekle in eultivation.
LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine)
MENISPERMUM Canadense (Moonseed).
PERIPLOCA Græca (Silk Vine).
POLYGONUM BaIdschuanicum. A new and vigorous-growing elimber that is attracting a great deal of attention in England. Very free-flowering; the small branchlets bear large panicles of pure white flowers.
VITIS AFstivalis (American Wild Grape)
Riparia (American Wild Grape)
Odorata (Sweet-secnted Wild Grape). Fragrant.
Variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage..

## WISTARIA Sinensis. Purple

Sinensis alba. White.
Multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A superb variety, with raccmes of flowers often 3 feet long.
Multijuga aIba. White-flowered.
Frutescens. Our uative Wistaria; flowers in the summer time

200
250
400
40

200
1400
50


| 50 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 2 | 00 |  |  |
| 15 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 00 |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 50 |  |  |
| 30 | 3 | 00 | 17 | 00 |
| 50 | 5 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

$30 \quad 300$
$30 \quad 300$
$25 \quad 250$


Polyanthus naturalized (see page 34)

## HARDY PLANTS (Herbaceous Perennials)

Until hardy plants come into general use we cannot hope for artistic, interesting and beautiful gardens in this country. People of taste and culture are realizing the ugliness of the stereotyped bedding with lines of color, and will no longer allow their lawns to be daubed with a flower garden like a colored lithograph, although many of our public parks are still guilty of this atrocious work. With the material offered in this list, the most beautiful and interesting gardens are to be made, gardens that increase in interest and beauty year after year; gardens that change their aspect with every change of season. To make a garden with hardy plants and shrubs requires far more taste and knowledge than it does to make one with the few varieties of bedding plants generally used, but the majority of gardeners do not have this knowledge, and have no idea of proper arrangement. But the garden of hardy plants has this advantage: the individual beauty of the plants themselves is so great that a garden cannot fail to be interesting and lovely, no matter how badly arranged, if the cultural skill is sufficient to bring them to perfection. One of the most effective ways of using hardy plants is to plant in a wide border in front of a hedge or shrubbery. The trouble with this arrangement is that the roots of shrubs or hedge get into the border and rob the plants of a large share of their food. This can easily be prevented by placing a sunken wall of concrete between the hedge or shrubbery and border. This wall need be only 2 feet deep and 4 inches thick, and is inexpensively constructed of gravel and cement. Another very effective arrangement is two broad borders through the vegetable garden, with a broad grass walk between them. The effect will be enhanced by building trelliscs back of the borders and covering them with climbing roses or flowering vines.

Cultivation is of the simplest: beginning with any good garden soil, deeply dig it and enrich it with old rotted stable manure. The best time to plant hardy perennials is when they are just starting into growth in the spring or early in the fall. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out. Avoid wet planting. Do not make the mistake of planting too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set out plants which grow to a heirht of 2 fcet or less, 12 inches apart, and all taller onehalf their height. For example, Aquilegias and Coleopsis which grow 2 fcet high may be planted 12 inches apart, while Delphinium formosum and Japanese Iris which grow 3 feet high, should be 18 inches apart.

During the summer, the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and wceds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground from baking; grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose.

About the middle of November, or later, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripencd, the old hardwooded stems should be removed and burned. Then cover the plants with 2 or 3 inches, not more, of loose strawy stable manure. Care must be taken, however, not to cover the foliage of evergreen plants such as Phlox subulata, Hardy Pinks and Candytuft, as such a covering would cause the foliage to rot and kill the plants.

Most hardy plants which flower during the spring or early summer months, such as Peonies, Anthericums, Dielytras, Funkias, German Iris, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but they should be given a liberal dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like Phloxes, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, Asters, Boltonias, Physostegias, etc., are better for being replanted at least every two years. The Japanese Anemones are an cxception; they shou'd be allowed to remain undisturbed for several years.

## SPECIAL OFFERS OF HARDY PLANTS IN VARIETY

The plants in the following collcetions will be of the best and most desirable varieties and the plants of the best quality, but in every instance the selection of varicties is to be made by us; but if purchasers will state the things they have, or don't wish, these will not be included in the selection. Sometimes people write asking for a list of the plants contained in these collcctions. This can not be given, so please save us the unpleasantness of refusing by not asking for it.
Offer No. I of Hardy Plants. Twenty-five first-class plants in variety for ....................................................................................... $\$ 2.50$
Offer No. 2 of Hardy Plants. Fifty first-class plants in variety for ......
Offer No. 3 of Hardy Plants. One hundred first-class plants in varied assortment of best species and varieties for
Offer No. 4. Five hundred Hardy Plants, same as above, but in larger variety, for.......
Offer No. 5. One thousand Hardy Plants, same as above, but in much larger variety, for
In the following list height and time of blooming are indicated as follows: Figures following the letter $H$ indicate height in feet: figures following the letter $F$ indicate the number of the month or months the plants bloom in. This is only approximate, as height and time of flowering vary considerably with soils, climates and seasons.

Plants suitable for growing in the shade are marked *. For growing in partial shade are marked $\dagger$.
Prices quoted are for not less than half the quantities named, but single plants will be furnished at following low rates: Plants at $\$ 1$ or less per doz., 10 cts. each; plants at $\$ 1.25$ and $\$ 1.50$ per doz., 15 ets. each; plants at $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 2$ per doz., 20 ets. each; plants at $\$ 2.50$ and $\$ 3$ per doz., 25 cts. each.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

Per doz. 100
.$\$ 250$
ACANTHUS mollis. A striking foliage plant.
250
*ACONITUM Napellus (Monkshoorl). Beautiful but poisonous plant with blue flowers.
ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl. pl. One of the most useful plants; mumerous and dense masses of white flowers; fine for cutting. H 1 to 2, F 6 to $10 \ldots \ldots$
Millefolium roseum. Red flowers produeed in profusion for a long season; little known in this country but very popular in England. H 1 to 3, F 4 to 10 .
$100 \quad \$ 600$

巴gyptica. Sulphur-vellow flowers; silvery gray foliage; very neat. If 1 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to $8 . . . . .$. 'The Pearl." An improvement of Ptarmica fl. pl. H2, F 6 to 10 .
届THIONEMA grandiflora. Flowers in rosy racemes H2, F 5 to 8

150


Aquilegia

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Perdoz. 100 Bcautiful rich erimson flowers. H $1^{\frac{1}{2}, ~ F ~ 7 . . . . . . . . . . . ~} \$ 125 \$ 800$
Coronaria alba. Pure whitc. 125800
Coronaria atrosanguinea. Brillidnt dark erimson..... 125800
Coronaria bicolor. White and red.

Flos Jovis. Extremely desirable rose-tinted flowers, fine for eutting. H $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 7125800$
ALSTROMERIA Chilensis (Chilian Lily). A tuberousrooted plant 2 feet high, with spikes of showy flowers varying from rosy white to deep orange and red, flowering from July to September. In exposed situations requires proteetion... 150
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Masses of golden yellow flowers. Invaluable for spring flowering. H 1, F4.

125
*AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. Desirable pereunial with lead-colored blue flowers. H2, F 5 to 6
*ANEMONE Pennsylvanica. A beautiful native Anemonc. Fine for naturalizing H $1 \frac{1}{2}, F 6$.
$\dagger$ Japonica rosea. Purplish rose. H 3 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 9$ to 10 . 150800
$\dagger$ Japonica rosea elegans. Improved varicty. H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10 .
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
$\dagger$ Japonica alba. White. H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10.
†Japonica, Whirlwind. New semi-double variety. White.

H 3 to 5, F 9 to 10 . H 3 to 5, F 9 to $10 \ldots \ldots$. . 150800
$\dagger$ Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Large semi-double Perdoz. 100 flowers of a lovely shade of pink.................. \$1 50 \$8 00
$\dagger$ Japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Pure white, broad, overlapping potals
These charming Japanese Anemones are among the most beautiful things in cultivation. They are perfeetly hard $y$, and in a strong, rieh and heavy soil will grow 4 to 5 feet high. They are a mass of beautiful white or pink bloom from late summer until heavy frosts. They should be in every garden, and on large places should be planted by the hundred. Should be planted early in September or in the spring. They like a heavy soil and partial shade.

## ANCHUSA "Dropmore Variety." A grand variety growing 4 to 5 feet high with lovely blue flowers throughout the season. <br> each, 25 ets..

ANTHEMIS Kelwayi. Soft, clear yellow. H $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F}$ 6 to 8.

125
800
ANTHERICUM Liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily). Pure white, fragrant, graceful, lily-like plant, preferring partial shade
$\dagger$ A QUILEGIA corulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Per doz. 100 The most beatutiful of all Columbines; one of the most charming hardy flowers in eultivation. H $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5 .
$\$ 175 \$ 1000$
Ccerulea Iutea. New; large, light vellow flowers.
H 1 to 2, F t to $5 . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1751000
†Chrysantha. Beautiful golden yellow flowers: blooms for two months. H 3 to 4, F 5 to $6 . . . .$.
$\dagger$ Chrysantha alba. A white variety of the above. 125 \& 00
$\dagger$ Canadensis (native). Red and yellow. H 1, F 5.. 150800
†Canadensis nana. Very dwarf; distinct and pretty H $\frac{1}{2}$, F 5

150
800
$\dagger$ Skinneri. Searlet, handsome and distinet. H 3 to 4,
F 5 ...................................................
Glandulosa. Splendid dwarf variety, with lovely
blue and white flowers............................
$\dagger$ Jætschaui. Large yellow flowers, with reddish spurs 150

800
$\dagger$ Californica. Large orangeyellow flowers............. 150
$\dagger$ Truncata. Searlet and yellow; dwarf, very early..... 150

800

Alpina superba. Blue and white....................... †Vulgaris. Old-fashioned double Columbine......... 125 ð 00
Sir choice Aquilegias, in six varieties, for 75 c ., or 12 plants, in 12 varieties, for $\$ 1.50$
AJUGA reptans atropur- Perdoz. 100 purea. Large spikes of purplish blue flowers in May. Valuable plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground in shady places where grass will not grow.
. 1
$\$ 500$
ARENARIA Balearica. Creeping plant, with dense mosslike foliage; white flowers in spring; fine for roekwork . . 150

800
†ARALIA. Splendid native foliage plants, growing 6 to 8 feet high; of striking effect Cordata.
Edulis.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200
Cachemirica................ 200
ARABIS alpina. Forms a dense earpet, completely covered with pure white flowers in early spring. Fine for roekwork and edging.
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. (Old Man, or Southernwood). Dark green, finely cut foliage; aromatie odor. Absinthium (V)orinwood)... 150
Stelleriana (Old Woman). Deeply cut silvery foliage; much used in earpet-bedding. H 18 in..

100600
ARUNDO Donax. Splendid for making tropieal-like
groups; will grow 16 feet high in rich soil........ 300200020
Donax macrophylla. An improved variety with broader lcaves.................. . . 50 cts. cach. .
Donax variegata. Striking variegated foliage. H 5 to $\delta$..
ARMERIA maritima splendens (Thrift or Sca Pink) H $1 / 4$, F 5 to 7

## Formosa

125
700
Cephalotes... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 25 700
ARRHENATHERUM bulbosum variegata. A neat and distinct new variegated grass whieh should prove very attractive in the rock-garden........
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Orange-searlet; one of the showiest and finest hardy plants grown. H 1 to 2, F 7 to 9 .
Incarnata. Rosy pink flowers: very desirable. $H$ 2 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 9

150


ANEMONE JAPONICA (see page 42)

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued


(Fronn "Wood and Garden ")

ASTER Novæ-Anglim rubra. The best of the Amer- Per doz. 100 ican "Hardy Asters"; very showy. H 3 to 4, F 9 to 10 .
Alpinus. Very dwarf variety with large showy purplish flowers in May and June............... 150
Alpinus alba. A variety of above................. 150
BEAUTY OF TYMARDREATH. A beautiful new
Michælmas Daisy; white flowers with golden dise ehanging to red.
Top Sawyer. Clear blue; very fine. H 4 to $5, \dot{F} 9$
Turbinellus. Delieate mauve. H 2 to 4, F 9
Tataricus. Large flowers and very late. H 5 to 6 , F 9 to 10
Ptarmicoides. Dwarf, early-flowering, hardy Aster blooming in July and August. Its eharming white flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Distinet and good.
$150 \quad 800$
White Queen. White flowers. H 4, F 9 .............
Trinervius. White, with purple and yellow dise. H $3 \frac{1}{2}$ F 8 to 9
Grandiforus. Distinet in eharaeter and flower; very large flowers of a lovely violet-blue, and is the latest variety to bloom.
Coombe Fishacre. Fine flesh-colored native; ereet and graceful; H3, F 8 to 9 .

250
Robert Parker. Large sprays of beautiful lã venderblue flowers, with yellow eenter. H 4, F 9.......
Novæ-Angliæ, Wm. Bowman. Large, rich rosy purple flowers, with deep golden bronze dise. Very showy. H 4 to 5, F 8 to 9 ..........each, 15 cts. .
Novæ-Angliæ, Mrs. J. F. Rayner. Large vivid erimson flowers, 2 inches in diameter; strong, ereet grower. H 4 to 5, F 8 to 9 .
Novi-Belgii, Ella. Large, delieate mauve flowers, with golden center; profuse bloomer; extra fine. .
AUBRIETIA violacea. Valuable evergreen trailer. H 1 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5.

100
BAPTISIA australis.
BELLIS perennis (Double Daisy). Assorted colors. H $\frac{1}{2}$, F 4 to 5.
BERGAMOT. See Monarda.
BLEEDING HEART. See Diecntra.
BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). Improved, largefowered variety; white and pink
BOCCONIA macrocarpa
Cordata. Large, broad, striking leaves; large plumes of white flowers; fine for subtropieal effects. H 5 to 7, F 7 to 8
Giralda. A handsome new variety with large silvery gray foliage and bold heads of milky white flowers.

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). Perdoz. 100
Dark green, deeply eut foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers. H 2, F 6 to 7.
. $\$ 150$
BOLTONIA latisquama. Light pinkish blue flowers; very lovely; blooms late in fall. Highly reconimended. H 3 to 4.
$150 \$ 1000$
Asteroides. Pure white; very effeetive. H 3 to 4 , F 9 to $10 \ldots . .$.
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Large erimson flowers; trailing halit; very showy.

125
$\bigcirc 00$
CALIMERIS incisafolla. A'graceful little plant with finely eut foliage and the prettiest of all single white daisy flowers; blooms all summer and is distinet and fine
CAMPANULA (Bellflower). The Campanula genus is one of the largest and ehoieest. The varicties are all of clegant habit and should be represented in every garden.
Alliariæfolia. Graeeful spikes of long, bell-shaped white flowers. H 3, F 7.. 150
Pyramidalis. Very showy, tall variety. H 4 to 5, F $7 \ldots \ldots \ldots$.
Pyramidalis alba. White -flowers. H 4 to 5 , F 7

150

Turbinata. Large, erect, blue flowers; fine.......................... 175

1200
Turbinata alba. Charming white
flowers. H $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 , F 7 to $8 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.
Medium (Canterbury Bells). One of the showiest and
prettiest of garden plants; but, being only a biennial,
dies after blooming. Should be planted in spring...
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
$150 \quad 1000$


Bocconia

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL

 PLANTS, continuedCampanula persicifolia. Perdoz. 100 Large blue fowers, almost as showy as Canterbury Bells. H 2, F6... $\$ 150$
Persicifolia alba. White flowers; a grand border plant. H 1 to 3, F 7 ..
Grandiflora Mariesi.
Large white and purple flowers; desirable........
Mariesi compacta nana. A ncw improved dwarf variety of great beauty; large white or purple flowers.
$150 \$ 1000$

Carpatica. Dwarf; light blue. H 3/4, F $6 \ldots \ldots . .1501000$
Macrantha. Large blue flowers; one of the best.. $1 \quad 50 \quad 1000$
Punctata. Strong, erect spikes, fine and showy; one of the best..........
CAND YTUFT. See Iberis.
CANTERBURY BELLS. See Campanula Medium.
CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia.
CASSIA Marylandica. Handsome pinnate foliage and numerous racemes of showy yellow flowers; an extremely desirable plant of the easiest culture. H 4 to 5, F 7 .
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 00 & \$ 500\end{array}$
CENTAUREA Babylonica. Showy yellow flowers; suitable for planting in shrubberies and large borders. H 6 to $10, \mathrm{~F} 7$.
Macrocephala. Yellow; very fine. H 3 to 5, F 7. 150
Montana (Mountain Knapweed). Blue flowers. H2, F 6 .
CERASTIUM Beibersteinei. Very dwarf plant, covered with small white flowers; very desirable for carpeting or edging borders and beds; silvery white foliage, which is very attractive throughout the season..

## CHR YSANTHEMUM, Hardy Pompon Varieties.

 H 2 to 3, F 10 to 11Hardy Large-flowered Varieties. These and the preceding varieties are the old-fashioned Chrysanthemums that used to be in every garden. They are perfectly hardy, and make a brave show of color late in the fall, after all other flowers are gone. H 3 to 4, F 10 to 11.
Latifolium. Similar to the Maximum but much better; one of the most satisfactory of hardy plants; highly recommended; fine for cutting. H2,F 6 to 9 .
Maximum. Large, single, daisy-like fowers.........
Maximum fllifera. A dwarf, improved form of Maximum
Maximum, Princess Henry. A variety with very large white flowers.
Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy). Advertised as a California Wonder. .............. 10 cts. each....
CLEMATIS recta. Large heads of purc white flowers. each, 25 cts. .
Davidiana. This is an herbaceous plant instead of a climber, and has beautiful blue flowers and handsome foliage; very desirable.
Integrifolia. Large purple flowers in great profusion in July and August.
COREOPSIS grandiflora. An improved variety with large, bright yellow flowers; fine for cut-flowers; one of the best hardy plants in cultivation. H 2 to $3, F 5$ to 7 .
Verticillata. Masses of small golden yellow flowers, finely cut foliage. H 2 to 3 , F 7 to $8 \ldots \ldots .$. .....
CORONILLA varia. Compact sheets of beautiful pink bloom. H i, F 5 to 10
CONVALLARIA majais (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pips.
CRAMBE cordifolia. One of the finest large-leaved herbaceous plants; valuable where a striking and bold effect is required..... ...... 35 cts. each..
CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile. The most beautiful hardy orchid, and one of the most lovely flowers in the world; does well in a shady location.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

EUPHORBIA corollata. A choice native plant with Perdoz. 100 white flowers; largely used by florists for cutflowers.
EUPATORIUM purpureum. A splendid native plant, growing 6 to 10 feet high, with immense head of purplish pink flowers; fine for naturalizing along streams and ponds, and for planting among shrubbery. F 7 to 9 .

150
800
EVENING PRIMROSE. Sce Enothera.
*FERNS. Best hardy varieties
150
1000
FESTUCA glauca. A very dwarf grass with pretty bluc foliage; fine for edging. ..................... . . . FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.
*FUNKIA subcordata (White Day Lily). H 1 1 , F 5 to 8.
$\begin{array}{llll}150 & 10 & 00\end{array}$
*Variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers, H1, F5.

125
800
*Corulea (Blue Day Lily). H $2 \frac{1}{2}$, F $7 \ldots .$.
*Sieboldi. One of the finest of hardy plants on account of its splendid foliage. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 8.
*Aurea maculata. Young foliage in early spring is of a bright ycllow color
*Marginata albo variegata. A very distinct varicgated varicty
*Aoki. Large glaucus green leaves..................... . .
Fortunei. Large glaucous green leaves; flowers mauve.
GAITIARDIA
GILLENIA trifoliata. A strong-growing plant, suitable for the border or shrubbery; handsome foliage and numerous white flowers tinged pink. H3, F 7.
GEUM Coccineum. Pretty border plants, growing 18 inches high and producing brilliant scarlet flowers throughout the summer.
Atrosanguineum. Orange-scarlet


## Hesperis matronalis

GENTIANA Adrewsii (Blue Gentian). Pretty native specics with blue flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 9$.
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). When in bloom in August and September it forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of minute white flowers having a beautiful gauze-like appcarance.
GLOBULARIA Tricosantha (Globe Daisy). Light blue flower. H $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, F 5 .

HELIANTHUS. The hardy Sunflowers are among the Per doz. 100
most desirable of hardy plants. They are free-
flowering, have a long season of bloom, are very decorative in the garden, and are fine for cutting. All have bright yellow flowers.
Tuberosa (Jerusalem Artichoke). Very decorative grows 12 feet high; also a desirable vegetable... $\$ 1$ U0 $\$ 600$
Lætiflorus. The best, free-flowering, single yellow flowers; fine for eutting. H 4 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to

125700
Maximiliana. Tall and very late; one of the most stately and elegant hardy plants in cultivation; best Sunflower to bloom in the fall. H 7 to 9 , F 10 to 11
$150 \quad 1000$
Miss Mellish. Very large duplex flowers of exquisite shapc and bright orange-yellow, freely produced during August and September. Cirand for cutting. H5......................................
Orgyalis. A verv striking, tall Sunfower. It 5 to $6, F 6$ to 10.
Trachelifolius.
Giganteus. Pale yellow flowers, 3 inches across; very clegant. H 4 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 8$ to 9

00

## Buttaris <br> 150

Wolley Dod. The best of the Scptember flowering varieties; deep yellow flowers; distinct and fine. .
HELIANTHEMUM mutabile (Sun Rose). Charming dwarf evergrecn plants with pink and white flowers. $\mathrm{H} \frac{1}{2}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{~F}} 5$ to 6 .
HELENIUM Hoopesii. Bright orange flowers. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 8
Autumnale superbum. An improved variety of great beauty.
HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Similar to the hardy Sunflower, but blooming during a nuuch longer season. H 3 to $6, \mathrm{~F} 8$ to 10 .
B. Ladhams. Broad-petaled, rich yellow flowers; the best of the Heliopsis. H 3, F 7 to $9 . . . .$.
HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose) each, 35 ets.
HEMEROCALLIS Flava (Lemon Day Lily). H 2 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 7

150

Florham. Splendid new large-flowei ing sort; bright yellow flowers.
Fulva (Orangc Day Lily). H 2 to 3, I 6 to 7
Fulva flore pleno. Double
Graminea. Bright yellow; one of the best
Dumortieri. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 6 to 7
Aurantiaca. Large orange-yellow fower
30

Aurantiaca major. New and very beautiful Needs protection in winter.
Thunbergi. Bright yellow. H 3, F 7 to 8.
Sieboldii. Clear, deep bright ycllow. H 3,1 z to 6.
HERACLEUM giganteum (Giant Parsnip). A remarkable foliage plant............ 25 ets. each.
HISPARIS matronalis, Purple (Swect Rocket). H 2 to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 9

125
Matronalis, White
125
s 00
HEUCHERA sanguinea. Very ehoice, graceful dwarf plant with lovely crimson flowers; fine for cutting. $\mathrm{H} \frac{3}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 9 .
Rain of Fire. A new and greatly improved variety. 200
HIERACIUM Aurantiacum. A low-growing, rapidspreading plant adapted for dry sandy spots or povering steep bants; orange-red flowers ......
IBISCUS Moscheutos. Bright pink.
150
S 00
Moscheutos, "Crimson Eye." White. H 3 to 6, F 8 to 10

150
HOLL YHOCKS, Best Double . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 50 Best Single

125
HONESTY. See Lunaria.
HYACINTHUS candicans. Showy white flowers, blooming in summer; easiest eulture..
IBERIS (Candytuft) corifolia. Large snow-white flowers. $\mathrm{H} \frac{3}{4}, \mathrm{~F} 5$.

150
$10 \quad 30$
Sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). It covers the ground with a mat of purc white flowers. H $\frac{3}{3}$ to $1, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5
Sempervirens nana. Improved dwarf varicty....... 125
Sempervirens, "Queen of Italy." A new dwarf varicty with violet flowers; very pretty

125

IRIS Kæmpferi (Japanese Iris). See page 25
Pseudo-acorus variegata. Foliage beautifully variegated; flowers rich yellow; suitable for marshes and water-courses. H 3, F 5 to 6.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued Iris Germanica (German Iris), 25 choice named Per doz. 100
varieties. H 2 to $3, F 6 \ldots \ldots$
Sibirica sanguinea. Bright blue flowers. H 3 to 4, F 6
 fragrant flowers. H 2, F 5 to 6 Tectorum.
INULA Helenium. Free-flowering border plants with yellow flowers. H 2, F 6 to 8.150
INCARVILLEA Delavayi (Hardy Gloxiana). Large gloxinia-like rose-colored flowers that last a long time in perfection; should be protectcd by a covering of leaves in the winter..
$150 \quad 10 \quad 00$
LATHYRUS latifolius splendens. Bright pink.

25 cts. each. .
Latifolius albus (White Everlasting Pea). These Everlasting Pcas are but little known in this country, but are great favoritcs in England. They are extremely showy and fine. .............. 25 cts. each..
LAVENDER. The well-known garden herb... 100
LIATRIS pycnostachya. Striking hardy summer-blooming plant, with great rocket-like spikes of purple flowers. H 3 to $5, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 9 .
LINUM perenne (Flax). H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 6 to 8. . Perenne album.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Native plant, with intensely brilliant cardinal flowers. H 2 to $3, F 7$ to 9
LUNARIA biennis (Honesty). 125
LUPINUS polyphyllus. An extremely showy plant with large spikes of blue flowers; very effective but does better north of here, as it is partial to a eool climate. $\mathrm{H} 3, \mathrm{~F} 5$ to 6.150
LYCHNIS viscaria splendens .............. 125
Chalcedonica. Dense heads of brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best border plants. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3, \mathrm{~F} 5$ to 8
Chalcedonica flore pleno. A fine double variety; fine for cutting.
YTERUM superbum roseum. Very showy; spl $\operatorname{snd}$ d for banks of streams and ponds. H 3 to 5, F 7 to 8 .

150white flowers. H 2 to 3, F 7 to 9.

Punctata. Showy yellow flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 , F 6. . 125
MERTENSIA Virginica. A lovely blue flower, blooming in early spring. H2, F 4.
*MONARDA didyma (Bergamot). Very showy crimson flowers. H $2, \mathrm{~F} 7$ to 9 .
*Didyma rosea................................................ 4, F 6 to 8 .
MONTBRETIA. Hardy bulbous plants, with spikes of flowers like a miniature Gladiolus; they may be treated the same as a Gladiolus and taken up every fall or allowed to remain in the ground and protected with a covering of leaves. They are very attractive and desirable for cut-flwwers.
Aurea. Fine golden yellow.
Drap d'Or. Orange-red centcr
Eclatante. Free-flowering red.
Eldorado. Reddish yellow. 75
40

Brilliant. Scarlet with decp purple spot in center.
Gerbe d'Or. Golden yellow
Crocosmæflora. Deep golden orange
Rayon d'Or. Fine yellow and brown.
MALVA moschata rosea. This lovely Mallow blooms profusely in June and July, and grows 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers are rosecolored; 2 inches across. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Moschata alba. Same as above with white flowers 150
MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens (Water For-get-Me-Not). Splendid for naturalizing on edge of ponds and streams; also for beds and borders.


A Colony of Candytuft (Iberis) See page 46
ONOTHERA (Evening Primrose). The Evening Perdoz. 100
Primrose is desirable and striking, and very effec-
tive in the garden on moonlight nights.
Splendens. A splendid dwarf variety, blooming in the daytime.
Missouriensis. H $\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{~F} 6$ to 8 .......................... . . 125800
Lamarckiana. Large sulphur-yellow flowers, lovely beyond description. H 4 to 5, F 7 to $8 \ldots 150$
ONOPORDON Acanthium (Scotch Thistle). Noble plant, with striking foliage and showy purple flowers.
PANSIES, Best Strain. Plants for spring bedding . 50
PAPAVER orientale (Great Oriental Poppy). Splendid. H 3, F 6.

350

IIS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily).
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Brilliant crim son and orange flowers in July; one of the best hardy plants. H 3 to 5

PEONIES, Good Varieties. Mixed................. 2001200
Named Varieties . . . . . 25 cts. to $\$ 1$ each; $\$ 2.50$ to 1000
PHLOX subulata (Moss Pink). Rose-pink. Finc for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.
Alba. Pure white. ..........................
Little Dot. White with blue center; small flowers of dainty habit

100
G. F. Wilson. New; lovely light blue; distinct and fine

10 cts. each
100
100
Bridesmaid. Purplish, tinted white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
Model. Best pink variety . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. Erect spikes of pretty pink flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $21 /$

150
Virginica alba. A beautiful white variety. H 2 to
3, F 7 to 8 .
150

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

PINK. See Dianthus.
PLANTAIN LILY. sice Funkia.
PLUME POPPY. Sce Bocconia.
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. A dwarf plant covering the ground completely with its foliage. In september it is a mass of beautiful deep bluc flowers, which gradually change to violet.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 25 \quad \$ 8 \quad 00\end{array}$
POLYGONUM cuspidatum (Giant Knotweed). Grows to 12 fect high; makes a splendid group for tropical effect
$150 \quad 600$
Amplexicaule (Mountain Fleece)...
*PRIMULA vulgaris (English Hardy Primrose). H to $\frac{3}{3}, \mathrm{~F} 4$ to 5
*Veris (Polyanthus). $\mathrm{H}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $\frac{3}{4}, \mathrm{~F} 5$ to 6 .
Japonica. Bcautiful and desirable variety Auricula
P YRETHRUM, Double Varieties.
Single Varieties. The Single Pyrethrums are among the loveliest hardy flowers grown. They are splendid for beds and borders, and nothing can be finer for cutting. Their single, daisy-like flowers, of all colors, are produced in the greatest profusion early in the spring and again in the fall. RHEUM officinale (Chinese Rhubarb). The immense leaves of this noble foliage plant produce a bold and striking effect. Robinson says this is the most effective foliage plant introduced for many years.

25 ets. each...
Collinianum. Like the above, but foliage more deeply cut; splendid. ...... 40 ets. each. . . red veins; very effective

40 cts. each. . 400


## Per doz. 100

Rneum Tanghuticum. Has finc foliage and is of Per doz. 100 rapid growth.

40 ets. cach. . $\$ 400$
Giganteum. A tall, vigorous variety of striking effect.

300
RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. (Bachclor's Buttons) A showy border plant with double ycllow flowers in carly summer
ROSEMARY. An old-fashioned plant with seented foliage.

150
RUDBECKIA speciosa. Native. One of the very best border plants in cultivation. A group of "Golden Glow" surrounded by this variety makes a splendid effect. II 2 to 3, F 7 to 9 .
$125 \quad \$ 800$
"Golden Glow." Double Rudbeckia. Grows 10 to 12 fect high, and is undoubtedly onc of the most effeetive plants in cultivation. It is becoming very popular. F 7 to 9

100
Nitida.
Hirta. The "Black-eyed Susan" of our meadows.
Purpurea. Large crimson-maroon flowers; very distinet.

$$
800
$$

150
175
1200
Sub-tomentosa. Densely branched plant, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, completely covered throughout the summer with a mass of brilliant lemon-colored flowers, with purple centers.

150
800

RUTA graveolens (Rue). This is a well-known herb.
SAGE. The well-known herb.
50
SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. A charming little creeping plant covered with bright lovely rosy crimson flowers during the month of June.
Officinalis fl. pl. Beautiful plant growing about 2 feet high and blooming in August; large double flowers of a lovely soft rose-pink.

150
SAXIFRAGA cordifolia. Large, shiny foliage and large panieles of bright pink flowers. H1,F 4 to 5.200
SCABIOSA Japonica. Lavender-blue flowers; very free-flowering from June to September; fine for cut-flowers; lovely..
Caucasica. Large head of pale blue flowers; one of the best hardy plants in cultivation; grows and flowers freely in any garden soil.
Caucasica alba. A white-flowered variety of the above.

## SEDUM stoloniferum

Spectabile. A fine fall-flowering plant with great heads of purple flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F 9 to 10.
Acre. Fine for covering graves and for carpeting.
SCUTELLARIA macrantha. A handsome hardy plant growing about 9 inches high, and producing an abundance of rich velvety dark blue flowers.
SEA HOLLY. See Eryngium.
SILENE alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). Shects of charming glistening white flowers, from May to July, makes a carpet only 3 inches high.
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Yellow flowers. H 4 to 8, F 7.

150
800
SPIRAA palmata. Broad clusters of the most beautiful erimson flowers above splendid palmate foliage. H 2, F 7 to 8.
Palmata elegans. A lovely new variety with light pink flowers. H 2, F 7 to 8 .
Astilboides floribunda. A splendid white variety.
Ulmaria

* Aruncus. $A$ grand native sort, with great heads of white flowers. H 3 to 5, F 6 to 7 .
Filapendula fl. pl. A beautiful dwarf variety, with elegant fern-like foliage $H$ R F 6 to 7 .........
Lobata. One of the handsomest of the Spireas, with deep rosy carmine flowers. H $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3, \mathrm{~F} 6$.
- 

125

STACHYS lanata. White woolly leaves and purple flowers; useful for edging. H 1, F 7.

150

STATICE latifolia.
Armeria (Sea Pink). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus barbatus.
TEUCRIUM Chamædrys. Evergreen shining leaves; purple flowers; will grow on barren soils.
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. All Thalictrums have handsome foliage, and this variety has quite showy flowers. H 3 to $4, F 6$ to $7 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.
Adiantifolium. Beautiful foliage like maidenhair fern.
Glaucum. Bronzy yellow flowers, bluish foliage ...

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued



Verbascum phœniceum. Seedlings; crimson-rose, Per doz. 100 lilac and white; large and showy. . 30 cts. each. . $\$ 300$
Pannosum. Sulphur-yellow flowers; new species, with white foliage. . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 cts. each.. 300
VERBENA venosa. A hardy Verbena; very cxtensively used in England for bedding. It grows about 18 inches high, but pegged down will cover the ground with heads of lovely purple-violct flowers throughout the season. Not quite hardy, except on thoroughly well-drained soils.
$125 \quad \$ 800$
VERONICA longifolia. Spikes of deep bluish purple flowers; very handsome. H 2, F 8 to 9 ...........
Spicata. Violet-blue flowers in long spikes; dwarf habit.

200

Rupestris.
150
Rupestris i....
125
VINCA corulea. The well-known hardy Myrtle; fine for carpeting under trecs where grass will not grow.
VIOLA pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). A beautiful native sort

100
600
Pedata bicolor. Deep purple flowers............. . 125800
Cornuta. Flowers almost as large as a Pansy. This is the most desirable of hardy plants. Blooms continuously all season; blue flowers............. . . 1501000
WAHLENBERGIA grandiflora....................... 1751200
Grandifiora alba........................................... 1751200
YUCCA flamentosa (Spanish Bayonet). Fine, strong plants; a stately decorative plant, with immense spikes of large white flowers; fine for the garden or lawn................................................
The above Yucca is also known as the Mexican Soap Plant.
Angustifolia.
$\begin{array}{llll}2 & 50 & 16 & 00\end{array}$
$200 \quad 1200$

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

Our stock of shrubs is unsurpassed in quality, but our prices will be found much lower than those made by most nurserymen. As a rule, shrubs are much more effective when planted in masses, and our low prices permit them to be used freely in this way. For a guide in planting, we have indicated the size the shrubs will eventually be, as follows: "H 3-4, S 3-4 June" which means "Height 3 to 4 feet, spread 3 to 4 feet, flowers in June." The sizes given can only be approximate as the size shrubs attain varies considerably with soils and climate.

Shrubs marked $*$ can be grown in partial shade, but they will also thrive in full exposure to the sun.

## SPECLAL OFFER OF SHRUBS

We want to encourage the planting of shrubs. To be effective they should be planted in masses, but when dealers or nurserymen ask fifty cents each for easily grown shrubs there is not much encouragement to plant them freely. We have made arrangements by which we can supply our customers with well-grown shrubs in the best varieties at the extremely low prices quoted below, but in every instance the selection of varieties must be left to us. But in ordering, if it is stated that certain shrubs are not wanted they will not be sent. We guarantee these shrubs to be satisfactc ${ }^{-r}$ in both quality and variety. We can not give in advance of filling the order a list of varieties contained in these collections.

SPECIAL OFFER $\underset{4}{\mathbf{A}-50}$ shrubs in fine assortment of ${ }_{6} 15$ varieties.

$\$ 700$

| LMOND. Dwarf Double-flowering Pink. Each | Per doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H 3-5, S 4, May. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 35 | \$3 50 |  |
| Dwarf, Double-flowering White. . . . . . . . . 35 | 350 |  |
| ATTHEA Buist's Variegated. Exception- |  |  |
| ally fine for hedging purposes, as well as |  |  |
| for producing marked contrasts in groups of mixed shrubbery. H $8-10$, S $4-6$, |  |  |
| August and September. ................... . 25 | 250 | \$16 00 |
| Double. Fine distinct named varieties. . . . . 20 | 200 | 1400 |
| Single Dwarf White. Pure snowwhite; fine H 5-7. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 | 250 | 1600 |
| Seedlings. Mixed colors, single and semidouble......................................... . . . 15 | 150 | 1000 |
| Jeanne d'Arc. A new perfectly double, pure white flower, and a great acquisition. It supersedes all the so-called double white varieties, being entirely immaculate. . . . . . . . . . . . 20 | 200 | 1500 |
| Single-flowered Varieties. In white, blue and pink; very lovely and desirable......... 20 | 200 | 1400 |
| AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Juneberry).... |  |  |
| H 12-15, S 12, April, May........ . . . . . . . . 20 | 200 |  |
| Botryapium. H 8-10, S 6-8, May..... . . . . 20 | 200 |  |
| AMORPEA fruticosa. (False Indigo). H 6- |  |  |
| 8, S 8, June. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 | 200 |  |
| Canescens. H 2-3, S 2, June. . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 | 200 |  |

ARALIA Japonica. A distinct and most Each Per doz. ..... 100 beautiful tall shrub with palm-like leaves and large heads of white flowers in August. H 8-12, S 5 ..... $40 \quad \$ 4 \quad 00$

Pentaphylla. A shrub little known but very
desirable. The effect of the luxuriant glossy
foliage on the arching branches is very bcau
tiful. H 5-7, S 5-6.

AZALEAS. Should always be planted in the spring or early in September. H 4-6, S 4, April-May
*Arborescens. A strong-growing native species, with very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 12 to 18 inches; fine plants
*Calendulacea. A splendid native Azalea, with orange-colored flowers. Strong and vigorous in growth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
*Ghent. 15 inches..............................
Mollis. 12 to 18 inches; wioom buds; splendid plants
$100 \quad 1000$
*Nudiflora. A native species, with fragrant pink flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
*Vaseyi. Fine plants. ...........................
ANDROMEDA Mariana. Small shrub, with lovely pinkish white flowers. H 2-4, S 3.
$30 \quad 300$


An attractive walk bordered with White Lilacs

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

BERBERIS Sieboldi. H 5-6, S 4-5.
Each Per doz. 100
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Per doz. } \\ . \$ 020 & \$ 200\end{array}$
*Japonica. Similar to Thunbergii, but more vigorous in habit.
$250 \$ 1600$
*Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). One of the most desirable shrubs in eultivation on account of its habit, foliage and fruit; fine for an untrimmed hedge. Small plants. H 4-5, S $4-5$.
*Vulgaris (European Barberry). A magnificent shrub when it attains its full development; long racemes of yellow flowers in May followed by orange-scarlet berrics which last all winter. H 6-8, S 6-8.
*Vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). H 56, S 5-6.
BODDLEIA. Little known but very attractive summer-flowering shrubs. In this rlimate the tops usually kill to the ground in the winter, but the roots are perfeetly hardy. A vigorous new growth, which flowers frcely, is produced every season. H 4-5, S $4-5$.
Lindleyana. Violet-purple flowers in arching racemes 6 to 8 inches long.
Variabilis. Lilac flowers produced in dense terminal panicles 4 to 6 inehes long.
CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub. H 5-6, S 4-5, June..

20
CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pca). Pale yellow pea-shaped flowers. H 8-10, S 8, May, June.
CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Not very hardy. H 2-3, S 2-3
CASSIA Marylandica (Wild Scnna). Peashaped yellow flowers. H 3-4, S 4-5...... 15

15
125

## OEANOTHOS Americanus (Jerscy Tea).

 Sweet-seented white flowers. H 2-3, S 3. July-September.. 20CEPHALANTHOS Occidentalis (Button Each Per doz. 100 Bush). Curious round balls of white flowers in July. H 6-8, S 6 ..
CERCIS Japonica (Japanese Red Bud or Judas). Very showy pink flowers before the leaves appear in April. H 4-5, S 4-5.did summer-blooming shrub, with deliciouswhite sweet-seented flowers. H 3-5, S 4,July-September.............................. .

COLOTEA arborescens (Bladder Scnna). Rapid growth. H 7-8, S 6-8.............. 20 valuable shrubs on account of their casy valuable shrubs on account of their casy
growth, luxuriant foliage, bright-colored bark and showy fruits. Fine for massed and water-side planting.
*Alba, or Sibirica (Red-twigged Dogwood). Fruit bluish white. H 6-8, S 6............ 20
*Alternifolia (Blue Dogwood. H 6-8, S 6.... 25
Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Very showy bright scarlct fruit. H 8-10, S 6-8......... 30
*Sanguinea (European Red Osier). Decp red bark; black berries. H 6-8, S 6. .
*Sericea. Red bark, bluish fruit. H 8-10, S
 spreading shrub, white berries. H 4-5, S 5. 20
*Stolonifera pendula. Pendulous variety of above; distinct and fine.
Spmthi aurea. Yellow variegated foliage. H 3-4, S 4.................................... . 35
Kousa (Japanese Dogwood), A white-flowering variety of great beauty and rarity; grows into a small tree.

75

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

CORCHORUS Japonica (Kerria Japon- Each Per doz. 100 $i c a$ ). Single yellow; blooms freely in summer time. H 4-6, S 4 .
ponica fir A superb summer-blooming shrub, with showy double yellow flowers. H 4-6, S 3
$20 \quad 200$
Japonica variegata. A dwarf shrub, with beautiful, graceful foliage. A dainty, charming shrub that should be freely planted. H3-4, S 3
CORYLUS Americana (American Hazelnut).
$20 \quad 200$

## H 8-10, S 6.

A
$25 \quad 250$
Cosford (Large-fruited Hazelnut)............. 25
Purpureus (Purple Hazel). Rich purple foliage. .
COTONEASTER Simonsi. Dwarf shrub with attractive red fruit; not very hardy.........
CRAT $\mathbb{E} G U S$, or Hawthorn. Are very attractive spring-flowering shrubs. Very sweetscented and showy. They are large shrubs and eventually grow into small trees, but the growth is slow. They are covered with attractive red berries in the summer and fall. H $10-20$, S 10-20.
Coccinea (American Hawthorn)
40
Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn)
Double-flowered Rose
Double-flowered Scarlet
Double-flowered White.
Pyracantha Lalandi (Evergreen Thorn) One of the most beautiful Thorns. Covered with splendid scarlet fruit in fall and winter. Not hardy north of Pittsburg, except near the coast
$35 \quad 350$
CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). Brilliant red; very subject to San José scale. H 4-5,

Columbia. A new variety with very large fruit.
CERASUS Virginiana. A large shrub with brilliant showy fruit; very attractive. H 10-12, S 6-8.

35


Lonicera bella (see page 52)

CYTISUS Laburnum (Laburnum or "Golden Each Per doz Chain'")................................... . $\$ 0$ \$0 $\$ 500$
DESMODIUM penduliflorum. An excecdingly graceful shrub-like plant, covered with purplish red flowers in summer-time when little else is in bloom; strikingly beautiful. H 3-4, S 4.
DEUTZIA candidissima. Double white flowers. H 6-8, S 6, May, June.
Crenata fl. pl. Double pink flowers. H 6-8, S 6
Gracilis. Single white flowers. $\mathrm{H} 2-3$, $\dot{3}$ May
Parviflora. Pure white flowers. H 4-6, S 5. 30
Lemoinei. A dwarf and exceedingly freeflowering shrubs with pure white single flowers. H 3, S 3, May.
Wellsi. Pure white double flowers. H $6-8, \dot{S}$ 6, May
DIERVILIA sessilifolia (Native Weigela)..... 25
ELHEAGNUS Longipes. A new and handsome shrub with edible fruit. Truc varicty. H 6-8, S 6
Umbellatus. H $10-12$, S 8.
Angustifolius. Silvery gray foliage, like the olive. H 10-12, S 8 . .

25
EUON YMUS atropurpureus (American Burning Bush). H 8-12, S 6.

35
Europæus (European Burning Bush)
25
Alatus (Winged Burning Bush). H 6-8, S 6. 25
EXOCHORDA
Grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A rare Chinese shrub with pure white flowers. H 8-10, S 6. 25

250
FORS YTHIA Fortunei (Fortune's GoldenBcll). Magnificent vigorous-growing shrub,covered with yellow bell-like flowers before the foliage appears in the spring. Splendid for planting on steep banks, and especially above a retaining wall, as some of the branches grow upright while the remainder will hang down over the wall for several feet. H 6-8, S 5, April.

20
$200 \quad 1300$
Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). Long,pendulous branches which hang down over a wall like a vine.
Viridissima. This is the erect form of Forsythia. H 8-10, S 6 .
GENISTA elatior (Hardy Broom). A beautiful dwarf yellow-flowered shrub. H 3-4, S 4, June.

25
250
Scoparia (Scotch Broom)
20
HALESIA Tetraptera (Silver Bell). This is one of the most beautiful-flowering large shrubs in cultivation; pure white bell-shaped flowers. H 15-20, S 8.

20
200
HAMAMELIS Virginica (Witch Hazel). Blooms in late fall and early winter. H 6-8, S 6
Japonica. A rare Japanese variety............ . . . . . . 75
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). H 8-10, S 8.

25
*HYDRANGEA arborescens. Native variety. 15
*Arborescens grandiflora. New variety with immense heads of white flowers. H 3, S 3. 30
Paniculata. Distinct from $P$. grandiflora. A very striking and elegant shrub. H 5-6, S 5.20
Paniculata grandiflora. The well-known hardy Hydrangea. H 4-5, S 4.

20
Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). Very handsome. H 3-4, S 4 .
*Radiata. Handsome native variety; fine for naturalizing. H3-4, S 4.
HYPERICUM densiflorum. Yellow flowers. H $2-3$, S 3
Moserianum. Extremely beautiful and desirable large golden yellow flowers.
Proliflcum. H 2-3, S 2-3.
ILEX verticillata (Deciduous Holly). Valuable for its brilliant scarlet berries in fall and winter. Will grow in swampy ground, and the berries are very fine for interior decorations. H 8-10, S 6

ITEA Virginica. Sweet-seented white flowers in early summer. H 4-5, S 4............... . 8020
LILAC, Common Purple. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.............. 20
$\$ 175$
$200 \$ 1500$

1. 18 inches.

15
150
Common White. 2 to is feet.
20
20
$250 \quad 1600$

## NEW VARIETIES OF LILACS

Strong, 2-year budded plants (described below). For prices of named Lilacs, grown on their own roots, see page 18
Bertha Dammann. Immense trusses of pure white flowers; very profuse bloomer. 50 cts , each.
Emily Lemoine. Double; very large rosy lilac flowers; fine. 50 ets. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Lemoinei flore pleno. One of the oldest of the double Lilacs, and an excellent kind. Simply a double Vulgaris. Large and fine. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Hyacinthnoides. Hyacinth-like flowers. 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Leon Simon. Double, compact panicles; flowers bluish crimson. 50 ets. each, $\$ 5$ yer doz.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Double purplish violet. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Souvenir de la Spath. The most distinet and beautiful variety in the collection. Trusses immense; very compact; florets very large, deep purplish red. Growth vigorous. 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Josikæa (Chionanthus-leaved Lilae). A very distinct and beautiful species from Hungary, with violet flowers blooming in early summer. H $8-10, \mathrm{~S} 8.30$ cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.


Philadelphus coronarius
LILAC, Japonica. A new and unique species Each Per doz. 100 from Japan, attaining the size of a small tree, with large panicles of white flowers; foliage very large, thiek and deep green color; blooms a month later than other Lilaes.
$\begin{array}{lll}50 & \$ 5 \quad 00\end{array}$
Villosa. Another new Japanese species, with foliage resembling the White Fringe (Chionanthus), and producing immense panicles of pinkish flowers late in the season; splendiư. H $8-12, \mathrm{~S} 8$.
Emodi. A wild species with large shining leaves; whitish flowers in June....

25
250
LONICERA (Upright Honeysuckle). These are very vigorous free-growing shrubs that are very showy and desirable both on account of

Lonicera, continued
Each Per doz. 106 their pink or white flowers whieh are frecly produced in the spring and their bright red or orange fruit with which they are covered in the summer. H $>-10, \mathrm{~s} 6-8$.
Morrowi. Flowers pure white; fruit red... \$0 25 \$2 50
Ruprechtiana...................................... 20 2 00
Bella candida, rosea and albida. New and extremely beautiful in flower and fruit....
Tatarica. Pink flowers.
25
Tatarica. Jink fowers....................... . . 20
Tatarica alba. White flowers............... 20
Xylosteum (Fly Honeysuekle).................
Fragrantissima. A very early sweet-scentcd
species
25
200

250
MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle, Bayberry or Candleberry). H 4-6, \& $5 \ldots . .$.
PAVIA macrostachya (Dwarf Horse-Chestnut). Beautiful spreading shrub with large heads of white flowers in June; fine for specimen on the lawn.
PHILADELPHUS (Syringa, or Mock Orange). Vigorous-growing with showy white and mostly sweet-scented flowers.
Aurea. Yellow leaved. H 4-5, S 4-5. . . . . . 30
300
Coronarius. Very sweet-seented white flowers. H 8-10, S 8 .

20
200
Falconeri. Starry white flowers, borne in great profusion. H 6-8, S 6

200
Grandiflorus. Large flowers very showy. H 8-10, S 8.
$20 \quad 200$
Lemoinei. A new dwarf variety of wonderful beauty. H $4-5, \mathrm{~S} 5$.

30
Mont Blanc. One of the newer dwarf sorts; large white flowers borne in the greatest profusion. H 4-5, S 5 .

300
Sutzmannii. Large showy white variety. H 8-10, S 8.
PRIVET, California. Very popular for hedging but sometimes killed to the ground during very cold weather.
1 year old.
10
2 years old
12
*Regel's. An elegant new Privet; fine for the shrubbery or for hedges; perfeetly hardy. H $10-12$, S 8.
*Ibota. Very graceful and handsome
$\begin{array}{lllll}20 & 1 & 75 & 15 & 00\end{array}$
*Amoor River. (True.) Very hardy and desirable for hedges.
*Common. Desirable for hedging and hardier than California Privet.
Ligustrum Media. A Privet of beautiful habit; fruits immensely.....................
POTENTILLA fruticosa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
PRUNUS Sinensis rubra. A dwarf Chinese Plum of great beauty. Double red flowers.
Maritima (Beach Plum). Dwarf bush Plum, which makes an extremely ornamental shrub on account of its flowers as well as its fruit, which is produeed on bushes when only 2 feet high. The fruit is edible and makes an excellent preserve. H $5-8$, S 6

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Desirable on account of its rich purple foliage. H 10-12, S 8 .
Triloba, A desirable flowering Plum with double pink flowers; very beautiful.......
PHOTINIA Villosa. Very attractive red berrics. H $10-12$, S 8.
PYRUS arbutifolia (Choke Berry). A native shrub of great beauty and easy culture. Covered with white flowers early in spring, followed by bright red berries which last all winter. H $4-5, \mathrm{~S} 5$.
RHAMNUS cathartica (Buckthorn). Stronggrowing shrub with black berries. H 8-10, S 8 ..


CRATAEGUS COCCINEA
One of our native shrubs which is beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit. It makes \& densa shruh, and in time o small tree

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

RHUS copallina (Shining-leaved Sumac). Each Per doz. 100 H 4-6, S 5................................ $\$ 0$ \$35 $\$ 30$
Cotinus (Purple Fringe). H 8-10, S 8...... 25250
Cotinus atropurpurea. Improved Purple Fringe.
Glabra laciniata (Cut-lcaved Sumac). H 4 5, S 5........................................... 25250
Typhina (Common Sumae). H 10-12, S 6 . $20 \quad 150 \$ 1000$
Aromatica (Swcet-scented Sumac). H 4-6, S 5.
RIBES aureum (ifisour Currat) H
$200 \quad 1300$
Gordonianum. H 4-5, S $5 \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
200
ROBINIA hispida (Rose-flowered Acacia). Extremely free-flowering and attractive. H 4-5, S 5................................... . . 20
$20 \quad 200$
RUBUS odorata (Thimble Berry). Splendid foliage and purplish flowers all summer. H 4-6, S 5 .
RHODORA Canadensis. Small shrub with very pretty purplish flowers which appear in the spring before the leaves come out; very attractive. H $1-2, \mathrm{~S} 2$..
$40 \quad 400$
SAMBUCUS Canadensis (Common Elderberry). Very striking when planted in rich soil. H 6-8.................................... . .
Canadensis aurea (Golden-leaved Elderberry). ....................................... . . 25
Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elderberry).......... 25250
*Pubens. This rare variety has bright red fruit in the spring, when the common Elderberry is in bloom; very showy.............. 20

200
SPIRAA Arguta. Pure white flowers early in the spring. H 5-6, S $5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Anthony Waterer. A beautiful dwarf flowering shrub of great popularity. "This is a seedling of that variety of Spirca Japonica which is known in gardens as $S$. Bumalda, and which is distinguished by its dwarf, compact habit, its persistent flowering, and bright red flowers. Spiraa Anthony Waterer differs from its parent in the deeper, brighter and more intense color of the flowers. As it begins to flower freely when only a few inches high, and continues to produce its large, flat corymbs from July until frost appears, this shrub promises to be a capital addition to the rather short list of autumn-flowering hardy shrubs." H 2-3, S 3. Two-y ear-old plants. . 20
Ariæfolia. Tall, graceful variety with white flowers in summer. .
Billardi. Pink spikes of flowers in the summer. H 5-6, S 5 .
Callosa. Pink flowers all summer. H3-4, S 4. 25
Carpinifolia. Flowers in white panicles.

Douglasii. Deep pink spikes of flowers. Fine for massing. H 5-6, S 5, July, August.....
Lindleyana. Splendid foliage and flowers; very picturesque but not very hardy; needs a sheltered location and well-drained soil. H 5-6, S 6 .
Opulifolia aurea (Ninebark). Vigorousgrowing varicty with yellowish foliage; white flowers followed by showy sced-pods. H 810, S 6 .
Paniculata rosea. A vigorous grower with pink flowers in July...........................
Reevesii fl. pl. Double white flowers in May. H 5-6, S 5..............................
Frobeli (Frobel's Spirea). Free-blooming sort with pink flowers........................ .
Regeliana. Pink flowers in panicles. H 6 -8, S 6 . .
Salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea)..
Sorbifolia. A handsome variety with fernlike foliage and showy spikes of white flowers in July. H 3-4, S 4.

30
$200 \quad 1500$
300
$200 \quad 1400$
250
$175 \quad 1400$
$\begin{array}{llll}20 & 1 & 75 & 13\end{array} 00$
$200 \quad 1400$
250
200
$200 \quad 1400$
$200 \quad 1400$
$200 \quad 1400$

Spiræa Tomentosa. I'ink flowers; hardy Each Per djz. 100 and distinct. H 5-6, S 5................. \$0 20 \$1 $75 \$ 13$ OC
Thunbergii (Snow Garland). The first shrub to flower in the spring; pure white flowers in profusion, Very lovely. H 4-5, S $4 \ldots .$. . 20

200
Van Houttei. A very graceful varicty. One of the best; by many people considered the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation; white flowers in the greatest profusion in May. H 6-8, S 6 .

2020013 or
S YMPHORICARPOS. The Symphoricarpos are very desirable in the shade or under trees where nothing else will grow. They are covered with white or red berries in fall and winter.
*Racemosus (Snow-Berry). White-fruited. H 4-5, S 5 .
$20 \quad 175 \quad 1300$
*Vulgaris (Indian Currant) Red-fruited.

*Variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage. H 4-5, S 5.......................................
$2017513 \propto$
STAPHYLEA Colchica. Extremely sweetscented and free-flowering shrub; very desirable. H 7-8, S $6 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

300
STYRAX Japonica. This rare gem is one of the most desirable shrubs known. When in bloom it is literally covered with creamwhite bells. H $12-15$, S 10 .
STEPRANANDRA flexuosa. A very graceful shrub, with decply cut fern-like foliage. H 3-5, S 4.
STUARTIA pentagyna. A very rare shrub with exquisitely beautiful, large, single white flowers in July. H 6-8
TAMARIX. Tall, slender shrubs with feathery foliage and large panicles of lovely pink flowers in late spring or early summer.
Africana. H 8-10, S 6........................ 25
Aestivalis hispida. H 8-10, S 6........... 25250
Plumosus (Japanese Tamarix). H 10-12, S 6. 25250
VIBURNUM Lantana. Showy red fruit. H 8-
10, S 6 .......................................
Opulus sterilis (Snowball). H 8-10, S 8.... 20
Opulus nana. Very dwarf. H 1-2, S $2 \ldots . .25250$
Oxycoccus (Cranberry Tree). Very showy red fruit. H 8-10, S 8...................... 30
Plicatum (Japan Snowball). One of the choicest shrubs. H 8-10, S 10.............. . . 35
Dilatatum. Scaree and choice.............. 100
Tomentosum. Rare and choice. H 8-10, S 10.............................................
Dentatum. A most beautiful and satisfactory shrub. H 6-8, S $6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 25
Macrocephalum. A rare variety of great beauty; immense heads of white flowers. H 8-10, S 8 .
VITEX Agnus-castus (Chaste Shrub). Blue.. 75

White.
20
WEIGELA candida. White Decidedly the most desirable of its color. H 6-8, S 8..... 20
Rosea. Pink flowers. H 6-8, S 8............ 20
Rosea nana variegata (Variegated-leaved). H 4-5, S 5 .

20
Floribunda. Crimson. H 6-8, S 8......... 25
Eva Rathke. Very valuable everblooming variety; large erimson flowers. H 5-6, S 6. 25
Conquete. (Novelty.) Enormous flowers, deep rose...................................... . .
Amabilis. Light pink. H 6-8, S 8.......... 20
Lavallei. Dark, purplish red flowers........ 20
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. Rare and beautiful

75
XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia................... 25

## Evergreen Shrubs

All Evergreen Shrubs should be planted early in September and in the spring

ANDROMEDA floribunda. Very neat Each Per doz. 100 dwarf evergreen shrub, with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, desirable and rare.... $\$ 150$ \$16 00
Japonica. Evergreen variety from Japan. very attractive........................... 1501600
BERBERIS Neuberti. Holly-shaped leaves; very handsome............................
DAPHNE Cneorum. Exquisite creeping evergreen plant with lovely pink flowers; rare and charming; pot-grown plants.
ILEX opaca (American Holly)
renata. A dwarf Holly of beautiful habit and foliage; perfectly hardy, and covered with black berries in the winter..........
KALMIA latifolia. Known as the Smallleaved Mountain Laurel. One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in cultivation. Nice, small nursery-grown plants.
green shrub, with white, bell-shaped flowers........................................ $\$ 025 \$ 250$
*MAHONIA aquifolium $20 \quad 200 \$ 1200$
*RHODODENDRON maximum. Our wellknown Mountain Rhododendron, blooming in July. Nice nursery-grown plants. . Larger plants, $\$ 1, \$ 1.50, \$ 2, \$ 3, \$ 4$ and $\$ 5$ each. Plants $\$ 3$ and $\$ 5$ each are splendid specimens.
*Catawbiense. The wild Rhododendron of the southern mountains; very desirable. Fine nursery-grown plants.
$100 \quad 1000$
*Punctatum. A dwarf native Rhododendron with pale pink flowers; very early; nice; 18 to 24 inches
$150 \quad 1500$

## Ornamental Deciduous Trees

With the exception of Birches, Dogwoods, Magnolias, Pin Oaks and Willows, we do not grow trees. The following list of trees is selected from the best nurseries in the United States. Orders will be shipped from the nearest nursery that can supply the stock ordered, so as to save freight charges and secure quickest possible delivery; where stock is ordered in considerable variety, it is sometimes shipped from two or more nurseries to secure trees of the best quality. We always endeavor to secure the best stock in the market for our customers. The prices quoted are for trees of the most suitable size for transplanting; extra-large trees of many varieties can be supplied, but are not recommended. If quick results are desired they can be had by taking small- and medium-sized, but perfectly vigorous and healthy trees, and give them liberal planting; for instance, dig a hole 3 feet deep and 5 feet in diameter for each tree, and fill with all good surface soil, mixed with one-fourth of its bulk of rotted stable manure.

It costs considerable to plant trees in this manner, but the results justify the expense, and people often pay from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$ each for larger trees, which always fail, generally dying outright within three years, and never making vigorous, healthy trees. Some kinds of trees may be safely planted much larger than others. Magnolias, Beeches, Tulip Trees and white-leaved Lindens are difficult to transplant, and small-sized trees of these should always be selected. Some varieties should always be planted in the fall, others in the spring, and we shall be glad to advise our customers on these and other points in regard to planting.

Lowest net prices will be quoted for trees by the 100 and 1,000 , on application. Specially desirable trees are marked with asterisk (*).

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Female trees, which are Each Per doz.
almost free from disagreeable odor.............. $\$ 100 \begin{array}{ll} & \$ 11 \\ 00\end{array}$
aLDER, Cut-leaved....................................... . . 125

> European.
*ANDROMEDA arborea (Sorrel Tree). A scarce and extremely beautiful flowering small tree.
ASH, American White
............................. 75
balm of Gilead. See Poplars.
BEECH, the noblest of trees, but are of slow grow th and difficult to transplant. Small trees should always be selected and well pruned when planted.
*English.
 200
150
*Purple-leaved............................................. . . . . 150
*Weeping................................................. . . . 150
*BIRCH, European White................................. 50
*Cut-leaved Weeping..................................... . . . . . 100

Red.
100
Plant Birches in the spring.
BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamore.
CATALPA Bungei (Indian Bean or Cigar Tree). Standard
$125 \quad 1200$
Large specimens, $\$ 3, \$ 5, \$ 7.50$ and $\$ 10$ each.
Umbrella-headed tree used for formal effects.
Bungei. Grafted at the ground
100
Speciosa. Our native variety.
500
CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tree) 50
Japonica (Japanese Judas Tree)....................... 75
CHERRX, European Bird
American Wild.
800
600
Double-flowered White
60
Double-flowered Pink.
800
Rose-flowered (Weeping Japanese). Únique and beautiful flowering tree............................. 200
CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Virgilia lutea)............. . 125

CRAB APPLE. The ornamental Crab Apples are un- Each Per doz. doubtedly the most beautiful small-flowering trees in cultivation; even more beautiful than the popular Magnolias. They are of the easiest culture, hardy, and bloom when quite small.
*Parkman's (Pyrus Parkmani)....................... $\$ 100$
*Bechtel's New Double-flowered................... . . 75
*Common Wild (Pyrus coronaria) .......................

Floribunda. Single-flowered, pink; ne of the most beautiful

75
CYPRESS Deciduous.................................... . . 100
*DOGWOOD, White-flowering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40
*Red-flowering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100

*ELM, American.
English.
1100
1100
10
...................................... 125
Camperdown Weeping................................... . . . 150
*HONEY LOCUST, American......................... 60
*HORSE-CHESTNUT-
White-flowering...................................... . . . 1501600
White-flowering............................................... . . . . 150
Red-flowering............................................ . . . . . 150
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus Cana- 100
KGELREUTERIA paniculata.......................... 75
LARCH, European........................................ 30
LINDEN, American.................................... . . 125
*White or Silver-leaved. A superb tree............ . . 200
European................................................. . . 150
Golden-barked................................................... 150
Large-leaved (Tilia platyphylla).............................. 150
White-leaved Weeping. A splendid pendulous tree 250
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum)......... 100
MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree).......... 75
Glauca (Sweet Bay)..........................................
Macrophylla (Giant-flowered Magnolia).
12 to 15 inches across...
150
Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)................................... 110

800
350
1350
2200

800

## ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

## Chinese and Japanese Magnolias

MAGNOLIA conspicua. A superb, large-flowered Each Per doz. white Magnolia.
Purpurea (Obovata). I'urple. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
*Soulangeana. White, pink center; a splendid sort that is literally covered with large flowers carly in the spring. Specimens prepared for transplanting
*Stellata (Halleana). A dwarf, white varicty of exquisite beauty

150
Hypoleuca. A choice Japancse varicty............ 250
Parviflora (Watsoni). A very scarce and extremely lovely Japanese variety

250
Lennei. A beautiful sort, with large, purple flowers. 400
Kobus. A Japanese white variety................... 75
Gracilis. Purple flowers
Magnolias should be planted in the spring.
MAPLE, Ash-leaved (Box Elder).
European Cork.
Norway.
Purple Norway
Schwedler's Purple
Silver-leaved (Water, or Soft)
Striped Bark (Acer Pennsylvanicum)
Sugar, or Rock
Sycamore
Wier's Cut-leaved
Red, or Scarlet
Mountain (Acer spicatum). Small
Tartarian
MOUNTAIN ASH, European.
MULBERRY, New American
Downing's
Russian
White
Teas' Weeping
50
75

NUTS, Almonds. Hard or soft shell
Chestnut, American
Alpha
Perry's Giant
*Japan
Spanish
*Paragon
*Numbo
*Hickory (Shellbark)
Walnut, Black

## English.

Japanese
OAK. The planting of Oaks for ornament has been done but little on account of their supposed slow growth. They grow quite as rapidly as other hardwood trees, and the Pin Oak is of a very rapid growth, and one of the finest trees in cultivation.
*White
Turkey
*Scarlet. A grand trec, with splendid coloring in fall. 150
Bur or Mossy Cup.
OAK, Fin (Qucrcus palustris). One of the very finest trees for avenue or lawn planting, and of very rapid growth. The great demand for this tree has made it very scaree. 5 to 6 fect

6 to 7 feet
7 to 8 feet
9 to 10 feet
10 to 12 fect
10 to 12 feet; specimens
Golden
English.
Red
*PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree)
PEACH, Double-flowering. Pink, white and crimson

## PERSIMMON, American.

PHOTINIA villosa. A very ornamental tree covered with red berries in fall and winter.

PLANE. See Sycamore.
Each Per doz.
PLUM, Purple-leaved (Prumus Pissardi)............. $\$ 0$ 35 $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & \$ 3 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$
POPLAR, Carolina. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $50 \quad 500$

| Lombardy | 75 | 800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pyramidal (P. Bollcana). | 75 | 800 |
| Golden. | 50 | 500 |

Golden
00
SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair 1 ........................................................... 1100

SOPHORA Japonica ...................................... 100
SYCAMORE, Oriental. The Oricntal Sycamore is
extensively used in Europe for strect planting. . . . 150
1700
THORNS. See Hawthorn, under head of Hardy Shrubs.
TULIP TREE (Liriodendron tulipifera). . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
WILLOW, Weeping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 50
Kilmarnock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Regal. White foliage
400
Laurel-leaved. Very handsome.................... 30
Salamonii. New Weeping, of remarkably rapid growth.
$75 \quad 800$
Golden-barked
$20 \quad 250$

YELLOW WOOD. See Cladrastis.

## Evergreens

The prices quoted are for trees frequently transplanted and of fine shape, suitable for ornamental planting. When it is desired to make extensive plantations, extremely low prices can be made by the 100 or 1,000 . Evergreens should be planted in the spring. Many seasons they can be planted safely in September, but the risk of shipping at this timc is great, on account of hot weather.

Rare evergreens, not obtainable in this country, will be imported to order.

| ARBORVIT ${ }^{\text {ce- }}$ | Each | Per doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American. 15 to 18 inches.......... $\$ 15$ per 100.. |  | \$2 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 30$ per 100. | 35 | 350 |
| Golden | 75 | 800 |
| Siberian. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Fine for hedging | 80 | 800 |
| 15 to 18 inches. Suitable for hedging ${ }_{\$ 4} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 45 |  |
| Globosa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 50 | 500 |
| Pyramidalis. | 00 | 1100 |
| Ellwangeriana | 50 | 500 |
| Boothii. Extra fine | 50 | 500 |
| BIOTA elegantissima | 200 |  |
| Elegantissima aurea | 200 |  |
| Little. Beautiful dwarf variety; extra-fine plants | 75 | 800 |
| FIR, Balsam. | 50 | 500 |
| Cephalonian |  | 1600 |
| European Silver | 50 | 500 |
| Nordmann's. A superb evergreen |  | 1200 |
| Specimens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2, \$ 3, \$ 4$, and | 500 |  |
| JUNIPER, Virginiana glauca | 150 |  |
| Virginiana (Red Cedar) | 75 | 800 |
| Savin. |  |  |
| Prostrate | 75 | 700 |
| Irish | 50 | 500 |
| PINE, Austrian |  |  |
| Stone (Pinus Cembra) |  | 2200 |
| Mugho | 50 | 500 |
| Scotch |  |  |
| White | 75 |  |
| RETINOSPORA. The Retinosporas are all small- |  |  |
| growing evergreens of exquisite foliage and fine |  |  |
| coloring. They can be used on small grounds, |  |  |
| as they take up but little room. |  |  |
| Aurea gracilis |  |  |
| Filifera | 50 | 500 |

Retinospora, continued
Each Per doz.
Filifera aurea . $\$ 125$
Leptoclada. $00 \$ 1000$
obtusa compacta aurea. i to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.................................. 1001000
Plumosa
100
800
Plumosa aurea
800
Pisifera
1000
SPRUCE, Alcock's................................................... 1 1 50 15 1500
Douglas'. Magnificent and very hardy
Engelmann's ....................
1600
Hemlock. This native evergreen is one of the finest
and most graceful trees in cultivation. It makes
the most beautiful of all evergreen hedges.
$\begin{array}{rlrrrr}18 \text { to } 24 \text { inches................. } \$ 50 \text { per } 100 \ldots & 60 \\ 24 & \text { to } 36 \text { inches............... } \$ 85 \text { per } 100 . . & 1 & 50 & 11 & 50 \\ 00\end{array}$
Colorado Blue. One of the most beautiful evergreens and one of the hardiest.

18 to 24 inches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
2 to 3 feet. Selected blue specimens ............ . 450
3 to 4 fret. Selected blue specimens ............... 600
Green form often sent out as the true blue...... 100
Concolor. Very scarce and beautiful. 2 to 3 fcet .. 200
Norway. (Very low prices by the 100 or 1,000 ) $35-3200$
Weeping Norway. Very curious and picturesque tree.
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 15 & 00\end{array}$
Oriental.............................................................. 1 1 00 10. 100
White ...................................................... 100
Tiger Tail (Abies polita)................................ . . 100
YEW, Irish Golden . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
English......................................................... . . . 400
3 to 4 feet ........................................... . 750
Golden. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet ..................................... . 300
Irish............................................................... . . 20. . 200
Japanese .................................................... . . . 200

## Ornamental Hedges

Hedges can be used to advantage on all suburban and country places, large or small. Where protection against cattle is not needed, a well-kept hedge is far more beautiful than the most costly wall or fence. At Newport, the most beautiful summer resort in America, hedges are very popular and are used more than either walls or fences. We have made arrangements for supplying all the best varieties of hedge plants at extremely low prices.

## Trimmed Hedges

CRAT届GUS Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This is the Thorn that is used all over England for field and farm hedges
HEMLOCK SPRUCE. This undoubtedly makes the most beautiful evergreen hedge that can be grown in this climate. It is perfectly hardy, a fine rich green in color, which celor it retains all through the winter; and no matter how hard it is trimmed, the peculiar feathery appearance of its young growth always gives it a graceful appearance. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart. 8 to 12 inches.
MAHONIA aquifolium. This, which is one of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs, makes a splendid hedge. It is covered with showy yellow flowers in the spring, but its greatest beauty is its foliage, which is fine at all seasons of the year, but especially so in the fall and winter, when it turns to the finest bronze and crimson. Plant 18 inches apart. .
PRIVET, Regel's. The very best privet for hedging or anyother purpose; beautiful habit and foliage and perfectly hardy. 12 to 18 inches
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet
Amoor River. (True.) Upright-growing like California, but perfectly hardy. This variety must not be confused with so-called Amoor River Privet, sold in the South, which is really Ligustrum Chinense, and not hardy in the North
California. Immensely popular for hedging, but very inferior to Regel's Privet, and not reliably hardy here and farther north.
1 year old
2 years old ........................................................................ 600
3 years old
Common. Makes a good hedge and will stand in extreme northern states, where California Privet is not hardy....
$\$ 10 \quad 00$

300
600
80

## Untrimmed Hedges

Untrimmed hedges are allowed to grow naturally without pruning, and, as a rule, are not suitable for planting on the boundaries of grounds, but can be used for inclosing flower- or vegetable-gardens, on the edges of terraces and along roads and walks. Sometimes they can be used to conceal unsightly but necessary fences.
ALTH屈A (Rose of Sharon). These make a desirable flower-Per 100 ing hedge; bloom in August. They should be cut back to keep them compact. Extra-strong plants, seedlings..
Best Named Varieties. Strong plants
BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and never need be touched with the shears. The foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a most brilliant erimson color, but its most attractive feature is its fruit. The plant is literally covered with bright scarlet berries all the fall and winter. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart. Large plants.
CORCHORUS Japonicus variegatus. This makes one of the daintiest little hedges imaginable. The growth is slender and graceful, the foliage is of fine form and variegated, and after the leaves drop in the fall the twigs are a bright green color, which makes it attractive all winter.
LILACS. The common Purple and White Lilacs make a desirable flowering hedge, but, of course, a very tall one. We can supply both colors, nice plants, 1 to 2 feet high.
ROSE, Crimson Rambler. This remarkable fine climbing Rose makes a superb hedge if planted in a row, and cut back early every spring to about 3 feet high
Sweetbrier. The popular Sweetbrier makes an attractive hedge and is desirable for planting along a fence.
Mad. Plantier. This hardy white Rose makes a fine hedge and when in bloom nothing can be more attractive


## Roses for Spring Planting

Dormant Hardy Roses can be supplied from October 20 to April 1. Tea Roses all the year.
The dormant Roses should be planted early in the spring-not later than April 10. Tea Roses can be planted any time during the year when the ground is suitable. In planting dormant Roses in the spring it is important that they should be planted as early as possible, and two-thirds of their tops cut off before planting. All our Roses are American-grown, and of the best quality obtainable. Hybrid Perpetuals and Moss Roses are principally low-budded plants; all other kinds are grown on their own roots.

Our collection of Wild Roses and old garden varieties is the most complete in America and contains many varicties not obtainable elsewhere.

We must emphasize the importanee of eutting back dormant Roses when planting. More Roses die in transplanting for lack of this precaution than for any other reason. In planting domant Roses in our nursery we cut them back to within 3 inches of the ground, and, although this is never done until late in May, we rarely lose a plant.

If Roses are received in a dried condition, it is a good plan to soak them in water for twenty-four hours before planting.

## Hybrid Perpetuals

Anna de Diesbach, Baronne de Bonstettin, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Earl of Dufferin, General Jacqueminot, Jules Margottin, Madame Plantier, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Magna Charta, Frau Karl Druschki, Prince Camille de Rohan, Clio, Margaret Dickson, AIrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Alfred Colomb, Baroness Rothschild, Marchioness of Lorne, Mrs. John Laing (one of the best; very freeflowering), Utrich Brunner, Marshall P. Wilder, Johi Hopper, American Beauty, Marchioness of Dufferin, Nova Zembla.

Dormant, two-year-old plants for early spring delivery, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100 . Two-year-old plants in pots, for late delivery, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Miscellaneous Roses

Everblooming. A fine stoek in 4-inch pots-Crimson Baby Rambler, White Baby Rambler, Clothilde Soupert, Gruss an Teplitz, Helen Gould, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Killarney, White Killarney, La
France, Maman Cochet (pink), Maman Cochet Per doz. 100 (white), Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Marie Guillot, Mme. Caroline Testout, Rhea Reid, Richmond, Souv. du President Carnot
$\$ 300 \quad \$ 1800$
Moss.-Salet, Glory of Mosses, Perpetual, Whitecrested, Mme. Blanche Morcau, Panl Fontaine, budded.
300
Hardy Yellow Persion and Marrison's Vellow .... 350
Rugosa.-Rugosa rubra and alba, Mme. Geo. Bruant . . 3002000
Brier.-Rosa rubiginosa (Genuine Scotch Sweetbrier). 2001200
Climbing Roses.-Queen of Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Seven Sisters, Tennessee Belle, Russell's Cottage. . . 250
Marechal Niel. Strong plants. ..... . . 50 cts. cach. . 500
Tree Roses. (Not reconmmended.) ........................ 1200
New Rugosa Rose, Blanc Double de Coubert. This is a new semi-double Rugosa Rose, with all the good qualities of the species and the most exquisite semi-double white flowers we have ever scen. 35 c . ea.. 350

Conrad F. Meyer. Rugosa hybrid. Silvery rose; large and full; one of the best of the new Rugosas. 35 c. ca.. 350


Climbing Rose, Lady Gay

## Climbing American Beauty Rose

A new Rose of great merit. A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling; color a rosy crimson, similar to its popular parent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing Roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots from 10 to 15 feet in one season, and as hardy as an oak. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion, not only in May and June, but there is a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. We offer strong, 5 -inch pot-plants, 75 cts. each.

## Single Climbing Rose, Carmine Pillar

Immense, single, scarlet flowers; very striking and beautiful. One of the best for porch use, or for covering unsightly features on the grounds. An old Rose, but rare and desirable. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## New Rambler Rose, Tausendschon

This is an entirely distinct break, not only in ramblers, but in climbing Roses generally. The individual flowers are very large for this type of Rose, being fully 3 inches across, and of a most elegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semidouble azalea. In color it is a most delightful shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses of from ten to fifteen flowers. 2-year-old plants, 50 cts.

## Climbing Rose, Lady Gay

A new rambler variety of remarkably vigorous growth, with flowers of a delicate cerise-pink, passing to soft, tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of the soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and the deep green of the foliage is indeed charming. Strong, two-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## American Pillar

A new single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to every one. The flowers are of enormous size, 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense clusters, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. They last in perfection a long time, and are followed by brilliant red hips or berries, which are carried late into the winter; and as the plant frequently retains its lovely green foliage until the end of November, it forms a beautiful decorative subject throughout the autumn months. Strong, two-year-old plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Rambler Roses

CRIMSON. It is strikingly beautiful, absolutely hardy, and no Rose can be used for more purposes. As a climber it is unsurpassed, perhaps, unequaled, as a pot-plant for forcing, the florists are finding it extremely popular. By keeping it cut down it makes a splendid bedding IRose, and a hedge of it is a most beautiful object. 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100 ; a few extra-strong plants 50 ets. each.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A new Rose that is highly recommended. The same habit and color as Crimson Rambler, but a perpetual bloomer. 50 cts, each., $\$ 5$ per doz.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of fourtecn-months-old plants produced a show of bloom unequaled by any other variety. This new Rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40 , and sometimes even 50 to 60 . The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, sweet-scented and of a beautiful shell-pink. Raised from sced of Rosa Wichuraiana and crossed with that grand old Rose, Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Absolutely hardy. The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, and is a beautiful shell-pink in color. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., \$20 per 100 .

LEUCHSTERN. Introducer's description: "We received an award of merit for this beautiful variety at the Temple Flower Show in 1901, where our plants caused quite a sensation. The flowers are single in large corymbs, bright rose with a distinct white eye; exceedingly pretty and attractive. Foliage and habit resembling Crimson Rambler, excepting that it is not quite so vigorous; it is well suited for elimbing moderate distances, and for forming large bushes, pillars and pyramids in the garden." 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

HIAWATHA. Distinctly different from other Ramblers. Its small, single flowers-deep ruby-crimson, wonderfully bright-aecen-
tuated by a white eye-are uniquely borne in long trails of 40 to 50 . This is a charming varicty destined to become very popular anong Rose-lovers. Lovers of single Roses will be delighted with it. In our opinion this Rose is the best and most attractive of all the recent Wichuraiona and Rambler hybrids, which have been so frecly offered. 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

WHITE DOROTHY. Among Rambler Roses, none has justly gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins, The White Dorothy is a duplicate, in all respects save in color, which is clear, glistening white. A decided acquisition to this class of Roses. Among the multitude of new Roses offered this is one of the few worth planting. Strong two-year-old plants, 40 ets. each, 84 per doz.

STANDARD CRIMSON RAMBLER. This Rose, on account of its free-flowering qualities and vigorous growth, makes a beautiful object when grown as a standard. Fine, strong plants, 6 ft . high, $\$ 1$ ca.

VEILCHENBLAD. "The Blue Rose." Is it blue? Perhaps, but an unlovely bluc that we do not like. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## Rosa Wichuraiana

In some respects this Rose, which is also known as the "MIcmorial Rose," is better than Crimson Rambler, although it lacks the brilliant color of its more advertised contemporary. As a climber for covering porches, trellises and arches, and as a creeper for covering stecp banks or any ground needing covering, it is unequaled. The foliage is a lustrous, shining green. In bloom the plant is literally covered with exquisitcly beautiful single white flowers, which are followed by an abundant crop of bright red hips or berries, which remain on the plant all winter. The Rose is entirely frce from attacks of insects or disease, and is absolutely hardy, root and branch. Strong, 2-year-old plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100 ; strong, 1 -year-old plants, 20 cts. cach, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.

## ROSA WICHURAIANA HYERIDS

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. A frce grower, producing long-branching shoots, with shining foliage in abundance, and soft, light pink, double flowers 2 inches in diameter; strongly perfumed. 30 ets. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION. This is a gem, with free growth close to the ground, and produees multitudes of the most perfectly formed, double, white flowers, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter soft blush-pink at the tips, changing to white. 30 c . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. This is a grand hybrid of free growth, with fine foliage and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers on even a small-sized shoot, literally covering the plant with its perfectly formed, double, white, imbricated flowers, nearly 2 inches across; valuable for cut-flowers or potplants. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

PINK ROAMER. This is a hybrid of the Swectbrier, and carries its characteristics in bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichuraiana. The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are ncarly 2 inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with almost a white center which lightens up the orange-red stamens, producing a fine effect. 30 cts . cach, $\$ 3$ per doz.

WICHURAIANA ROBRA. Long, green branches; leaves medium size, glossy green; large clusters of single flowers. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, bright scarlet petals tinted orange-red, white at the base; numerous orange-red stamens; flowers in June; very distinet and beautiful and valuable for cover ing fences, pergolas, etc. $R$. Wichuraiana $\times$ Crimson Rambler. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

JERSEY BEAUTY. R. Wichuraiana $\times$ Perle des Jardins. Extremely vigorous grower, foliage shiny, thick, of leathery substance. Flowers singly or in clusters of two to four; large, single, 3 inches in diameter, opening pale yellow. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

WEDDING BELLS. Free, vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage and immense clusters of bright pink flowers. Little known but charming; one of the best of the Wichuraiana hybrids. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.


Hedge of Rugosa Roses

## Wild Roses of Various Countries

With the exception of the Japanese Rose, Rosa rugosa, American nurserymen have ignored the numerous wild Roses, -which is unfortunate, for they are undoubtedly the most decorative Roses that can be planted, and splendid effects are to be had with them not obtainable with any other plants; and as a rule they are of the easiest culture, vigorous growers, and entirely free from attacks of insects or disease. The flowers of all are, of course, single, but many people, of whom I am one, think single flowers more beautiful than double ones, which after all are abnormal, and the coloring, form and often the arrangement of single Roses is exquisitely beautiful. I think one of the most beautiful garden pictures I have ever seen was a trellis covered with Rosa multiflora with a bordcr of colored peonies at the base of the trellis. Both peonies and Roses were in bloom. The Rose was literally covered with thousands of its lovely white blooms, each with a center of rich yellow stamens.

These wild Roses can be used in many ways. Some are climbers and can be used for covering anything desirable to cover with a climber; others, like Rosa Wichuraiana, are creepers, and are splendid for covering rough banks; and others are desirable for planting among shrubbery, but especially Rosa rubrifolia, Rosa rugosa and Rosa setigera. Rosa rugosa is now pretty well known, but is deserving of the greatest popularity. It has every good quality, splendid foliage, immense single red or white flowers, which bloom freely all the season and which are followed by large, beautiful red fruit, which lasts until severe freezing weather comes in winter. It should always be planted in masses cither by itself or in connection with other shrubbery. It also makes a beautiful hedge.


## Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriers

The Sweetbrier, or Eglantine, is acknowledged by all to possess one of the sweetest perfumes that nature has provided, and its delicious scent is the object for which it is usually cultivated. These new varieties are great improvements upon the old sorts. They are hybrids obtained between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses, and are possessed of the following advantages:

The flowers, which are borne in wondrous profusion, are varied in color from white, through several shades of pink, to very dark red or crimson. For vigor of growth there is scarcely anything in the Rose world equal to them. Plants three years old have now many shoots on them that rise to the height of 12 feet. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

## Dahlias

The following varieties of Dahlias are a seleetion made from the stoek of the most famous Dahlia speeialist in the world, and arc unquestionably the best varieties introduced to date. The priees quoted are for good strong roots. In May we ean supply pot-grown plants from euttings at a diseount of 25 per eent from these prices.

## Newer Dahlias

20TH CENTURY. Also known as the orelid-flowered single Dahlia. lntense rosy erimson with white tips, and white dise around the yellow eenter. As the season advanees, the dark-eolored zone becomes lighter; flowers 4 to 6 inehes in diameter, exquisitely beautiful. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.
PINK DANDY. A pure pink double show Dahlia, of large size and form. Plant strong and vigorous. 25 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
ELOISE. A eharming double variety and very distinet. The ground eolor is blush-pink shading to white. Eaeh petal is margined with deep glowing erimson. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.
OLYMPIA (Double). One of the grandest faney Dahlias to date. The flowers are of immense size, rose-pink, striped and peneiled with rieh erimson. 25 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
EUREKA (Double). One of the most valuable Dahlias yet produeed, both as a blooming plant and for eut-flowers. The flowers are large to very large, of deep rose-color and fine regular form; quilled petals and perfectly full to eenter. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.
FRANK L. BASSET (Double). Bright royal purple, shading to blue. The nearest approach to a blue Dahlia yet produeed. Very free bloomer and fine for eutting. One of the best deeorative Dahlias yet produeed. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.
BRIDESMAID (Caetus). Pale primrose, shading to delieate rose toward the outer petals; beautiful form and free. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.
CAPSTAN (Caetus). Soft, briek-red, shaded apricot. Remarkable for its free and early flowering. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
KONIGEN WILHELMINA (Caetus). Deep erimson, riehly shaded; fine form; a free and continuous bloomer. 20 ets. eaeh, $\$ 2$ per doz.


Double Show Dahlia

## Cactus Dahlias

20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Bertha Mauley. Searlet, overlaid erimson-purple.
Blanch Keith. Beautiful pure yellow of largest size.
Cycle. Bright rosy erimson; early and profuse.

## Cactus Dahlias, continucd

Geo. Marlow. Primrose-yellow, shaded amber.
Henry Stredwick. Rieh velvety maroon; petals long and narrow. An exquisite flower.
Miss A. Nightingale. Large, deep yellow, heavily tipped bright red; fine eombination; semi-double.
Purity. Pure white, medium size; splendid form; very fine.
Miss Grace Cook. Deep rose-eolor; with pearly white tips.
Kriemhilde. The finest of all pink Cactus Dahlias.

## Decorative Dahlias (Double)

## 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

Admiral Dewey. Brilliant imperial purple. Of fine form; a strong grower, and hy far the hest of its elass.
Clifford W. Bruton. The best yellow; of immense size, perfeet form, and one of the finest of its eolor. A tall, vigorous grower and extremely free hloomer. Should be in every collection.
Maid of Kent. Cherry-red, tipped white; sometimes a solid eolor, when it is superb red.
Mrs. Geo. Reed. Pure white, beautifully edged and flaked soft rosy lake; the petals overlap each other, and are deeply eleft.
Nymphæa. By far the most delieately beautiful Dahlia ever introdueed; extensively grown for eut-flowers. The flowers are of medium to large size, always full to the center, resembling the ideal pink water-lily. The eolor is a elear, distinet, light shrimp pink, tinted lighter toward the eenter.
Zulu. Rightly named "the Blaek Dahlia." Jet-blaek, ehanging to blaek-maroon as the flowers fully expand. Of fine form and full to the eenter.

## Show Dahlias (Double)

20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
A. D. Livoni. Beautiful soft pink, with quilled petals and full to the eenter; an early and profuse bloomer.
Arabella. Very fine form; pale primrose, tipped and shaded old-rose and lavender.
Armorer. Deep red dwarf and a profuse hloomer.
Emily Edwards. White, suffused pink; heautiful.
Glowing Coal. Bright glowing erimson.
Hero. Deep erimson-maroon; large, full to the center and profuse bloomer.
Mrs. Dexter. Large; a rieh shade of salmon; hest of its eolor.
Psyche. Pale primrose, shaded rose; a dwarf hranehing plant, and one of the most profuse bloomers.
Paul's Scarlet. Brightest searlet.
Queen Victoria. Deep yellow; finely quilled.
Snow. Snow-white; profuse hloomer.
Sport. A pure lavender sport of Penelope.

## Fancy Dahlias (Double) <br> 20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

Elegans. Rosy purple, tipped and banded white; quilled petals.
Fern-leaved Beauty. Beautiful fern-leaved sort; white, striped deep erimson.
Keystone. Pink, striped erimson; large, fine.
Leiberheimer. Crimson, striped white.

## Single Dahlias

A colleetion of the best named varieties. 15 ets. eaeh, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

## Mixed Dahlias

The following Dahlias are all seedlings of our own growing. They have all bloomed and produeed just as fine flowers as named varieties.
Single. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1$ Per doz. 00 \$600 00

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## A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS

By J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

TENDER plants predominate in so many modern gardens that lovers of flowers should be grateful to Mr. J. Wilkinson Elliott for bringing forth an argument, in the shape of a sensible and practical book, in favor of our native asters, lilies, hollyhocks and other hardy plants. This book is sure to appeal to all garden makers.

## PRESS COMMENTS


#### Abstract

"Certainly one of the most sensible as well as beautifully illustrated nature books that the season has to offer."-Chicago Record-Herald. "Such a book is an inspiration to the inert land-owner, and has real help to offer the energetic one."-Farm, Field and Fireside. "An irresistible combination of sensible suggestions and splendid illustrations."-Los Angeles Herald. "The price is incredibly small considering the mechanical perfection of the book."-Nasheille American. "Should be in the hands of every owner of a country place." -The Argonaut.


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## ELLIOTT NURSERY

## LANDSCAPE GARDENING

THE majority of American suburban grounds are laid out and planted without the aid of professional advice. The result is almost always unsatisfactory, although often the expenditure would have secured most beautiful results if directed by skilled advice. I do landscape gardening-do it for people of exacting taste, to whom I refer. I make the plans, with estimates, purchase the stock necessary and superintend the work. I do any one or all these things, satisfactorily as to results, moderately as to cost. For small grounds I can make satisfactory plans if furnished with a plat drawn to scale. For large grounds, and where extensive improvements are desired, a personal visit would be necessary and can be arranged for on reasonable terms. I can make no plans during the month of April.

## J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT

## LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

